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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FROM EUROPE.

A Rain of Shell in Paris!

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE!

Scenes of Horror!

MUSEUM DESTROYED!

Chanzy Retreating!

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 14. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

"By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

THE WAR.

THE SECOND DAY'S BATTLE.

LONDON, January 16.—The New York *Herald's* correspondent, writing from head quarters of the Second Army of the Loire, at Lemans, at midnight on the 11th inst., gives the following particulars of the second day's battle, between Chanzy's forces and the German army under Prince Frederick Charles.

A MOST EVENTFUL DAY.

He writes that this has been one of the most eventful days in the history of France during the present war, and it is probable that one of the most eventful battles fought since the struggle began, closed at nightfall this day, after the defeat of yesterday, January 10th.

CHANZY'S STRUGGLE.

General Chanzy, displaying much energy, rallied his broken columns, and having received large reinforcements, determined to strike another blow to retrieve his fortunes, knowing that

THE WHOLE HOPE OF FRANCE

centered upon the ability of his army to break through the strong opposition of Frederick Charles and advance to the relief of Paris.

THE FRENCH PREPARED FOR THE CONFLICT.

After a night of unceasing labor and anxiety, daylight found the French forces prepared for the conflict.

THE STRENGTH OF THEIR FORCES.

The army consisted of three corps, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first respectively, under the command of Admiral Joureguibery and General Colomb and Jouffroy. These corps average 35,000 men each, making an effective force of 105,000 men, the whole being under the supreme control of Gen. Chanzy.

THE TROOPS IN POSITION.

By ten o'clock in the morning Joureguibery's Corps had taken position on the right bank of the river Huisne, General Colomb's Corps on the Plateau of Auvours, and General Jouffroy's Corps on the right, covering the village of Brette.

THE PRUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The Prussians advanced along three roads, and are said to have been under command of Prince Frederick Charles himself, numbering one hundred thousand strong. Soon after ten o'clock sharp firing was opened by the Prussian front, which was directed against that on the left of the French position. It was replied to with spirit.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

Very soon a large force of German infantry, flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Admiral Joureguibery's line.

THE ASSAULTING COLUMN

was met by a fierce artillery fire from many guns, including a number of mitrailleuses of a new pattern.

THE STRUGGLE A SEVERE ONE.

The struggle now became exceedingly severe and well contested.

SUCCESS OF THE GERMANS

But although the Germans suffered heavy loss, they finally succeeded in driving back the French with their artillery and holding important positions near the river.

CHANZY BRINGS UP HIS RESERVES.

Gen. Chanzy perceiving the danger which threatened his centre, forwarded the reserves of artillery to the support of Gen. Joureguibery. These opened a terrific fire, which checked the fierce onward advance of the Germans in that direction. Two or three severe assaults were made by the Germans to enable them to reach the point, the object being to take the position held by the French at La Tillere. The French, however, strongly intrenched, met each attack with vigor and determination. Each assault was repulsed with heavy loss to the Germans, the French losing comparatively.

THE FRENCH CENTRE DRIVEN BACK.

Meantime an equally fierce attack was made on the French line, covering the railroad to Chartres and Paris. The Germans in this desperate fighting the French centre was driven back. It retreated slowly and in good order for a short distance only to the position in the rear of that they first occupied, where the rising ground afforded good facilities for the artillery. Here a heavy force of guns were parked which were manned by marines, opened a severe and well directed fire upon the advancing enemy.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED.

This artillery checked the Germans, but compelled them to fall back in turn. A heavy counter fire soon opened from the German batteries which checked the engagement and advanced to a commanding position on the left of the railroad. The superiority of the German guns in firing soon became apparent. After an unequal duel

THE FRENCH FIRE SLACKENED,

the Germans causing great loss to the French lines. Still the French infantry maintained their position heroically, and another attempt to dislodge them signally failed.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

For some time the engagement had the character of an artillery duel, in which the German lines had taken the position assigned them, a

MORE ACTIVE ATTACK COMMENCED,

evidently with the object of cutting between the army and Le Mans, and capturing a large number of prisoners.

THE GERMANS CHANGE THEIR TACTICS.

At four o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed changed.

VIGOROUS SORTIES FROM PARIT.

LONDON, January 16—3 A. M.—A dispatch from Versailles on the night of the 13th says: Vigorous sorties have been made by the garrison of Paris in three different directions. Active fighting is simultaneously against the Prussian guards, near Le Bourget, and in the direction northeast of Paris against the Eleventh German corps, near Meudon, southwest of Paris, and also against the Second Bavarian Corps near Claymont, also to the south of the city.

SPIRITED FIGHTING.

The fighting in each instance was spirited, but resulted everywhere in the defeat of the French, who were

REPULSED AT ALL POINTS.

They retreated rapidly within their works, a portion of them in great disorder.

A HEAVY MASSING OF TROOPS

took place on the French right, under cover of the wood near the village of Brette, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme left of the Prussian positions, stretching for miles to the southern end of the plain, between the road and the villages, and were

COMMANDED BY THE PRUSSIAN ARTILLERY,

which was well posted on the left, under cover of the wood. A sharp and precise needle-gun fire was opened on the French line, and a position on the left of the village at Brette, not more than seven hundred yards distant, it soon became evident that it would be impossible for them to long hold the position unless the Germans were dislodged. A heavy fire of artillery was directed on the works, but it had apparently little effect. A large body of French infantry advanced in good order across the plain, but was

COMPELLED TO RETREAT

with heavy losses under a murderous fire of both artillery and musketry. The contest for the possession of Brette was kept up here until dark, when a shell reached the French to fall back on Lemans.

THE RETREAT OF CHANZY.

LONDON, January 16.—General Chanzy rallied his broken forces near Le Mans, and is retreating in good order.

BATTLE GOING ON.

A dispatch from Frontreut, dated between Heron Court and Cosa, in the department of Haute Savoye, says that an engagement is in progress which had not ceased at a late hour in the evening and the result was unknown.

A large number of reinforcements are reported to be coming from the north to the Germans army of the east.

FIGHTING NEAR HAVRE.

A dispatch from Havre says that there is constant skirmishing near that city. It is reported that the Prussians are turning the left wing of General Faidherbe's Army of the North, and menacing Cambrai.

A PERFECT RAIN OF SHELLS IN PARIS.

LONDON, January 16, 9.30 P. M.—Paris newspapers of the 16th inst. unite in saying that a rain of projectiles, some weighing ninety-six kilograms, unparalleled in the history of sieges, is now pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and Odeon.

THE BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES

without interruption throughout the day and night, and no vivid flash can be seen on the hills, except from the Church St. Sulpice and the Museum, that the shells fell every two minutes.

EFFECTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Hospitals, ambulances, schools, public buildings, the churches of St. Sulpice, Sarbonne and Valde Grace, and many private houses have been struck. Women were killed both in the streets and in their beds, and infants in their mothers' arms.

CHILDREN KILLED IN THE STREETS.

One projectile which fell in the Rue Vaugirard killed four children and wounded five others.

The unrivaled works of art in the Luxembourg Museum were destroyed.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS KILLED IN THEIR BEDS.

The Hospital Waide Grace suffered greatly, and wounded soldiers were there killed in their beds.

Paris is transformed into a battle-field, in which the women show themselves as brave as men.

CHANZY'S ARMY BROKEN UP.

LONDON, January 15.—Dispatches from Versailles state that Prince Frederick Charles announces Chanzy's army broken up and disorganized and retreating in three directions. Twenty thousand prisoners have been taken.

BEING REORGANIZED.

LONDON, January 16. It is announced that Gen. Chanzy's army of the Loire has been reorganized and is about to resume operations. The positions held by Gen. Chanzy's army are very strong.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS CONTINUED WITH VIGOR.

A dispatch from Versailles says the bombardment of Paris was continued on the 14th. Forts Issy, Vaurve and Montrauge were silent.

RECEIVING REINFORCEMENTS.

A dispatch from Lille says the army of General Faidherbe is daily receiving reinforcements and is advancing. It encamped during Sunday at Albert.

A SAD SCENE.

The Prussians has commenced the bombardment of Loughnery and women and children are flying into Belgium and Luxembourg.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

There was quite a heavy fight on Saturday near Loughnery.

NEW ASSIGNMENT.

The command of the German army of the Vosges is assigned to Gen. Manteuffel. This army will cooperate with Gen. Werder's forces, which are being greatly augmented.

PREMATURE.

A semi-official statement is made that the rumor that Austria offered her services as a mediator between France and Prussia is premature.

BELGIAN TROOPS.

It is expected that 50,000 Belgian troops will be concentrated on the French border in case General Faidherbe is forced back on the frontier.

A PRINCE SENTENCED.

PESTH, January 14.—Prince Alexander Karagoungwich has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment for complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael Obrenovitch in 1868.

AN ARRIVAL.

It is said that an officer of high rank has arrived at Luxembourg bringing with him a letter from the King of Prussia to Prince Henry.

BISMARCK'S VIEWS.

BERLIN, January 15.—Count Bismarck, in a note just issued to the representatives abroad, defends the German mode of warfare and appeals for witnesses to the English and American reporting on the German armies. He cites thirty violations of the Geneva Canon. He also says the French use explosive balls, burn ships, maltreat prisoners, and encourage the violation of their parole by the French officers.

In conclusion, Count Bismarck says the French rulers do not wish peace, but gag the press and prevent a convocation of the National Assembly, and force the people to continue the war.

A NEWSPAPORIAL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, January 15. The *Kreuz Zeitung* has published an article in reference to the proposal the neutral States represented in the London conference will propose an opening of negotiations for peace between France and Prussia, and insists that the Germans demand that peace is impossible without the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

BRIDGE DESTROYED.

The Prussians have destroyed the bridge over the Chiers, between Longney and Arlan.

Material for the bombardment of Longney is being rapidly concentrated.

DISLODGED AND RETREATING.

BORDEAUX, January 16.—The Prussians have been dislodged from Gien and are retreating on Montargis and Orleans.

GENERAL ATTACK EXPECTED.

Gen. Chanzys reports minor engagements with the advanced guard of the enemy yesterday, and that he expects a general attack to-day.

FAVRE STILL IN PARIS.

LONDON, January 15.—The *Observer* to-day says no information was received last night relative to the fate of Jules Favre and Pouyer Quertier from Paris. The Government of Borbeaux is anxious Favre should attend the London Conference.

WOUNDED SOLDIERS SLAIN BY THE GERMAN FIRE.

BRUSSELS, January 16.—The wounded in Paris are being slain. The shells reach the hospitals of Val de Grace and Trouth has informed Von Moltke that the German wounded have been placed there. Duclos was seriously ill on the 13th.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

VERSAILLES, January 12.—The French yesterday were engaged in bringing troops across the railway to Rine Gauche when the bridge near Bas Meudon, a temporary one, was struck with shells and broke down, precipitating the soldiers from a great height, and many were killed or dead.

CIRCULAR FROM FAVRE

LONDON, January 16.—Jules Favre has addressed to the powers concerned a circular replying to Earl Granville's invitation to the French Government to send a representative to the Conference. He says any settlement of the question to be considered with France should be presented to it before it can be. It has been instructed by Minister Gambetta to proceed in person to London, with a pass and safe conduct through the German lines. If received and the condition of Paris permits, he will do so.

ENGLAND.

ARMY MATTERS

LONDON, January 16.—Mr. Cardwell will probably defend the War Department on the first night of the coming session of Parliament. Gen. Mansfield whom the Government consults respecting the qualities of the army, in a speech, on Saturday, at the distribution of volunteer prizes, declared the necessity of a universal disability from military service of all within a certain age and paid substitutes.

The *Times* city article to-day is severe on the Ministerial expositions made by the Florida compromise State debt.

A BILLIARD MATCH.

LONDON, January 15.—A great match of billiards came off last evening at St. James Hall between Bennett, present champion, and Cook, Jr., former champion. The latter starting with a lead of 500 against 25. His opponent made a score of 732 including 370 spot strokes and won.

BOAT RACE.

The great sculling match over the Tyne for the championship and 200 guineas a side, was rowed this morning between J. Kenforth and H. Kelly, representing Tyne, and J. Taylor and T. Winship, came off today. The betting was 5 to 4 on Kenforth and Kelly, who led throughout the race and won easily by several lengths.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 15.—The Turkish government professes to have grounds for the belief that confidential negotiations between Charles of Roumania, with the powers looking to the abolition of his Sovereignty to the Porte proved unsuccessful. It is known that the Sultan and the Khedive are now friendly.

WILL RESERVE HIS RIGHT.

LONDON, January 16.—Mehemid Pouchali Pacha, Turkish Minister to France, having been informed Jules Favre declined to attend the London Conference, reserves his right to sign the protocol.

ITALY.

IN HONOR OF SHERIDAN.

FLORENCE, January 15. King Victor Emanuel has given a banquet in honor of General Sheridan.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON: January 15.—The disabled steamship City of Brooklyn, arrived at Roches Point, Queenstown, under sail.

BREST, January 15.—The steamship Lafayette, from New York, has arrived

QUEENSTOWN, January 16.—The steamship Colorado, from New York for Liverpool, touched here to-day.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTEVIDEO, January 17.—There was quite an artillery duel between the advanced outworks of both armies on the 25th. Blancas succeeded in silencing them. The Government of Peros compelled them to fall back, and inflicting a severe loss.

A conspiracy to assassinate President Batlle, discovered several days since in the Government, with the design of making an attack from the inside, on the forces posted at the gates, was frustrated on the 31st. Through the zeal of the chief police and the military commanders of this city, with 12 men and 300 rounds of ammunition with about 900 rounds of amunition were captured in the building which was untenanted.

Safety of several of the conspirators on the receipt of the news of the surrender of Metz by Bazaine, felt outraged international pride. They have applied to the courts of Buenos Ayres for naturalization papers.

The Indians having lately become very aggressive on the frontier near Fort Young. The officer commanding the post decoyed the chief, Wampan, with a numerous party, into his camp, and by the concerted signal of a bugle force, fired a sudden volley and killed the whole party. This is justified by their treachery and intentions, as they had broken faith repeatedly.

The resignation of Senor Stewart as Secretary of the Interior has been accepted. No new appointment has been made.

Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 28th confirm the defeat of the national government armies by swift and strategical movements by General Lopez, Jordan and subordinates.

A few cases of cholera are reported to have occurred in this city.

COLUMBUS.

Legislative Proceedings.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, January 16.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to amend the liquor law, so as to prevent the prescribing of certain stimulants by physicians. The House adopted a resolution referred to the granting of public lands to corporations which are commended and endorsed by the policy indicated in the last annual message.

President Grant's resolution was adopted in House instructing the Committee on public printing to inquire into the expediency of having it printed by the State, uniform series of books for public schools. A bill to amend the militia laws, and another to aid in building railroads, occupied the entire afternoon in the House, but pending the action of the House, adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

The Steamer T. L. McGill—Her Owners—Valuable Cargo—Total Loss.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 16.—The steamer T. L. McGill, which was burned at "Shoo Fly" bar on Saturday night, was owned by Captain D. H. Silver, and was valued at $20,000. She was insured as follows: Eureka, Pittsburgh, $2,500; Boatman's, Pittsburgh, $4,000; Peabody, Wheeling, $2,500; Citizens' Wheeling, $2,000; Franklin, Wheeling, $2,000; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $2,000.

XLIST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON., Jan. 16, 1871.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the supervising architect of the Capitol extension, asking that a place be assigned to the statue of President Lincoln, executed by Miss Vinnie Ream. Referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the House bill increasing the pensions of disabled soldiers and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to aid in the construction of twenty or more first class iron steamships, together with ship yards, machine shops, rolling mills, wharves, docks, &c., and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, naval and other purposes. Referred.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS the Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill to relieve the political disabilities of some fifty citizens of Virginia.

The Vice-President stated that the question had been covered by Mr. Trumbull's amendments to extend general relief from all such disabilities excepting only former Congressmen and military and naval officers of the United States who joined the rebellion, and members of Secession State Conventions.

Mr. HARLAN moved to include among the exceptions Judges of the Supreme Court who joined the rebellion.

Messrs. LEWIS and WARNER appealed to Mr. Trumbull to withdraw his amendment, which he declined.

Referring to the suggestion of Mr. Stewart, Mr. TRUMBULL intimated his willingness to withdraw his proposition if the Senate would agree not to pass any more special bills on the subject until definite action was taken on the general bill. Several Senators objected.

Mr. SHERMAN then demanded the regular order of business, which was a bill ceding certain jurisdiction to the State of Ohio. The bill was taken up, and Messrs. Sherman and Thurman, from Ohio, several hours. The bill gives the State of Ohio jurisdiction and title over the property purchased by the United States for a National Asylum of disabled soldiers.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the bill was necessary. By a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, some thirty or forty soldiers, in the asylum near Dayton, under the laws of the State, and otherwise eligible, were disfranchised as non-residents because they were within one mile of the square ceded by Ohio to the general government. He commented on the decision referred to as a shock to the feelings of every citizen.

Mr. THURMAN defended the decision referred to as having been rendered unintluenced by demagogueism, but by an independent and incorruptable tribunal. Regarding the inevitable effect of passing the bill as the destruction of charity known as the Dayton soldiers' Home, he proceeded to show the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio ceded by five Republican judges against the wishes of the party in the State. Mr. Taurman proceeded to show on the part of Chancellor Kent, Story and other legal authorities, that being subject to the rules and articles of war liable to trial by court martial as a citizen of Ohio who became divested of the burdens of citizenship, as a consequence lost his right to vote while as an inmate. Let the Congress under the consequences give him a right to vote.

Mr. THURMAN remarked that he would prefer an asylum to the disfranchisement of the country's defenders. The bill was unconstitutional in part as to the transfer of the jurisdiction over this asylum, and the act of the Ohio Legislature extending the franchise to Ohioans as to matters thereof was void in excess of its legitimate authority. Of 1,600 inmates, less than one-fourth were citizens of Ohio, and the bill would be changed to Montgomery county, where the institution is located. Yet the effect of the bill would be to make them all citizens of Ohio and Montgomery county.

Mr. BAYARD argued to show an inconsistency in the bill in ceding exclusive jurisdiction to the State of Ohio and holding a breath retaining the powers and rights heretofore conferred by Acts of Congress upon the board of managers.

Mr. WILLIAMS remarked that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what the bill meant.

Mr. CARPENTER stated that he was opposed to the bill. He regarded the corporation sole created as analogous to making the asylum for the United States. He regarded the decision of the Supreme Court as sound, and the condition attached by the Legislature in the cession of the lands as void.

Without disposing of the bill, the Senate at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. POLLAND: To provide for the taking of testimony to be used before the departments.

By Mr. BUFFINTON: To enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage their road.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER: Authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain the damage done by the Alabama and other rebel cruisers.

By Mr. DICKINSON: For the survey of the navigable portion of Portage river, Ohio.

By Mr. PHOSSER: For the improvement of navigation on the Cumberland river.

By Mr. JULIAN: To extend the provisions of the homestead laws to unsurveyed lands.

By Mr. SARGENT: A joint resolution of $10,000 to Jas. S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land office, for collecting a scientific museum at the Land Office.

The question of the Air Line Railroad between New York and Washington, came up from last Monday's business in order, and on the House grant leave for its introduction. The question was decided in the affirmative. The bill was introduced.

The credentials of M. Price, Postmaster, B. Young and Marion Bethune, Representatives elect from South Carolina, were presented. No objection being made, the gentlemen were sworn in.

McCRARY, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in a contested election case from the Sixth District, North Carolina, that the Sheler affidavits be stricken from the files, as a seat and contestant Nathan Borden, receive $1,000 for expenses.

Mr. COX offered a resolution in relation to the New York Custom House. Referred.

Memorial from H. J. Hastings of the New York Custom House, denying the authenticity of an affidavit ascribed to him and claiming that the controversy between him and Collector Murphy of the Custom House is entirely one of personal character and should be left to the Courts.

During some discussion the memorial was referred to the Select Committee without instructions.

Mr. J. F. LONG, member elect from the Fourth District, Georgia, appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. FITCH moved a suspension of the rules and return to its place on the Speakers table the Senate bill of last session relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Lost.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution rescinding the resolution passed last Monday, which was referred to a special committee on the subject of Ocean Telegraph Cable facilities.

He went on to say that the subject involved appropriations to the amount of twenty or twenty-five millions dollars. One company alone called for ten millions, and four or five others would follow.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, who offered a resolution last Monday, opposed its being rescinded, and advocated the propriety of referring the subject referred to a joint select committee.

Mr. WOOD said he was informed by a gentleman from Mass., Mr. Butler, that he was the author of the resolution offered on Monday.

Mr. STARKWEATHER contradicted it, and said that he had never consulted Mr. Butler about it.

Mr. JUDD argued that the legislation on the subject could be had quicker by leaving it in the hands of the Committee of Foreign Affairs than by sending it to the joint select Committee.

The motion of Mr. BANKS to suspend the rules and pass the resolution was rejected.

BANKS therefore asked to have the report now from the Committee of Foreign Affairs bill on the subject of Ocean Steamships.

Mr. ARNELL objected.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the order that such a bill might be reported now.

The rules were suspended without a division.

Mr. BANKS said he would not ask the House to consider the bill raw.

Mr. STARKWEATHER said, we want it considered now. If the gentleman has the bill, let him report.

Mr. WOOD, thereupon, from the committee on Foreign Affairs reported the bill relating to the telegraphic communication between foreign countries, and moved the previous question. It was seconded, and the bill passed without division.

The House at half past four, adjourned.

HAVANA.

Information of the Capture of the Hornet.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 16.—Later and authentic news confirms the previous report that the entire cargo of the Hornet landed on the island has been captured in an engagement with those who composed the Hornet expedition, and seventeen men were killed.

Col Chinsilla had an encounter with two hundred insurgents under the command of Occtedo at the Sales, and twenty insurgents were killed.

An accident has happened to the Porto Rico cable at a point twenty miles of Morant Bay, Jamaica.

The steamer Deacean is now engaged in making the necessary preparations for repairing the injured Tennessee, but her prospects of completing them at an early day are considered bright.

BOSTON.

Renomination of Henry Wilson to the United States Senate.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, January 16.—The Hon. Henry Wilson was nominated for re-election to the United States Senate by the Republican legislative caucus this afternoon, receiving 108 votes to 22 for Dawes and 11 for Boutwell.

The labor reformers and Republicans opposed to Mr. Wilson had a caucus and partitived a motion to nominate Mr. Wendell Phillips, and adjourned till to-morrow.

Col. Jas. W. Server died to-day aged 72.

Meeting of Oil Dealers—A Petroleum Board Organized.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., January 20.—A meeting of the oil dealers was held at the American Hotel, on Saturday evening, and committees were appointed to make the preliminary arrangements towards the organization of a Petroleum board of trade, for the protection of the oil men of this region. The meeting was well attended, and its objects will be carried out in a few days. It adjourned to meet on Monday evening, the 30 inst.

BUTLER, PA.

The Butler Branch Railroad—The Fond Hopes of Butlerites Soon to be Realized—An Excursion on Wednesday—Butler and its Inducements, &c.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUTLER, PA., January 14, 1871.

The people here are very much elated over the opening of the Butler Branch Railroad. The coming excursion on Wednesday next, is the all-absorbing topic of conversation, and promises to be a memorable day in the annals of Butler history. Court is in session but a glance at our lawyers will tell you that their minds are not with their clients causes, and the musty lore of Blackstone and Purdon is superseded by thoughts of the rail ride and dinner. Wo unto you lawyers, Business, politics and religion are much crippled and enfeebled by this coming event which has cast its shadow over every living thing. But why should these things not be thus? Ever since Butler has patiently waited for a Railroad for more than twenty years.

Eighteen years ago our town was illuminated from cellar to garret in anticipation of a visit from the "Iron Horse." The Great Western Road was to be built, putting us in direct communication with Pittsburgh; but alas, we were doomed to disappointment. And now that our hopes are realized, we must be pardoned for wishing to celebrate the opening event by a grand hurrah.

Butler is a most desirable place in which to pass a life of health, pleasure and profit, as is attested by the number of eastern men who have sojourned with us for a time, and who were compelled to leave us only from the difficulty of access.

Already do we find our town thronged with strangers in search of farms or locations for business, and when the full benefits of this TAXATION.

By Mr. BROOKE, a joint resolution, fixing Thursday 23d, of March, for the final adjournment.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

By Mr. NAGLE, a joint resolution to meet the House in Joint Convention to-morrow at 3 o'clock, to select a committee on the Lyon judicial contested election case. Passed.

By Mr. CONNELL, a joint resolution extending the time for the petitions in the Dechert case, to amend the specifications, till Wednesday next.

Mr. CESSNA moved to consider.

The SPEAKER ruled that it was a bill and must be laid over, if objected to, and it was referred to the Judiciary General.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

By Mr. PETRIKEN, a resolution referring that portion of the Governor's message recommending a Geological survey to a select Committee of five, to report by bill or otherwise at an early day.

Mr. MUMMA moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Mines and Mining. Accepted and passed.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE PAINTING.

Mr. DAVIS called up the resolution for a joint committee on the Gettysburg battle painting, and moved to amend it by appointing a select committee of five to examine into the historical merits of the work. Agreed to

LYNDALL-DECHERT ELECTION CASE.

Mr. WHITE asked to have his resolution fixing this afternoon, at three o'clock, to draw up the committee in the Lyndall-Dechert contested election case.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the Select Committee to examine the petition in the case, then submitted a report against drawing any committee, on the grounds that the averments in the petition are vague and indefinite, and not sufficient to *predicate* the case. The whole number of votes alleged to be fraudulent, was only 1178, and not sufficient to unseat Dechert, and, moreover, no names of the intervenors in the case of the illegal voting were cited.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the report, with the accompanying resolution, be accepted and adopted.

SUBSTITUTE OFFERED.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the minority would submit a report in a couple of days. He offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That while some of the specifications in the petition may be insufficient and the Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage their road.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER: Authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain the damage done by the Alabama and other rebel cruisers.

By Mr. DICKINSON: For the survey of the navigable portion of Portage river, Ohio.

By Mr. PHOSSER: For the improvement of navigation on the Cumberland river.

By Mr. JULIAN: To extend the provisions of the homestead laws to unsurveyed lands.

By Mr. SARGENT: A joint resolution of $10,000 to Jas. S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land office, for collecting a scientific museum at the Land Office.

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Memorial from H. J. Hastings of the New York Custom House, denying the authenticity of an affidavit ascribed to him and claiming that the controversy between him and Collector Murphy of the Custom House is entirely one of personal character and should be left to the Courts.

During some discussion the memorial was referred to the Select Committee without instructions.

Mr. J. F. LONG, member elect from the Fourth District, Georgia, appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. FITCH moved a suspension of the rules and return to its place on the Speakers table the Senate bill of last session relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Lost.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution rescinding the resolution passed last Monday, which was referred to a special committee on the subject of Ocean Telegraph Cable facilities.

He went on to say that the subject involved appropriations to the amount of twenty or twenty-five millions dollars. One company alone called for ten millions, and four or five others would follow.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, who offered a resolution last Monday, opposed its being rescinded, and advocated the propriety of referring the subject referred to a joint select committee.

Mr. WOOD said he was informed by a gentleman from Mass., Mr. Butler, that he was the author of the resolution offered on Monday.

Mr. STARKWEATHER contradicted it, and said that he had never consulted Mr. Butler about it.

Mr. JUDD argued that the legislation on the subject could be had quicker by leaving it in the hands of the Committee of Foreign Affairs than by sending it to the joint select Committee.

The motion of Mr. BANKS to suspend the rules and pass the House bill was rejected.

BANKS therefore asked to have the report now from the Committee of Foreign Affairs bill on the subject of Ocean Steamships.

Mr. ARNELL objected.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the order that such a bill might be reported now.

The rules were suspended without a division.

Mr. BANKS said he would not ask the House to consider the bill raw.

Mr. STARKWEATHER said, we want it considered now. If the gentleman has the bill, let him report.

Mr. WOOD, thereupon, from the committee on Foreign Affairs reported the bill relating to the telegraphic communication between foreign countries, and moved the previous question. It was seconded, and the bill passed without division.

The House at half past four, adjourned.

HAVANA.

Information of the Capture of the Hornet.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 16.—Later and authentic news confirms the previous report that the entire cargo of the Hornet landed on the island has been captured in an engagement with those who composed the Hornet expedition, and seventeen men were killed.

Col Chinsilla had an encounter with two hundred insurgents under the command of Occtedo at the Sales, and twenty insurgents were killed.

An accident has happened to the Porto Rico cable at a point twenty miles of Morant Bay, Jamaica.

The steamer Deacean is now engaged in making the necessary preparations for repairing the injured Tennessee, but her prospects of completing them at an early day are considered bright.

BOSTON.

Renomination of Henry Wilson to the United States Senate.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, January 16.—The Hon. Henry Wilson was nominated for re-election to the United States Senate by the Republican legislative caucus this afternoon, receiving 108 votes to 22 for Dawes and 11 for Boutwell.

The labor reformers and Republicans opposed to Mr. Wilson had a caucus and partitived a motion to nominate Mr. Wendell Phillips, and adjourned till to-morrow.

Col. Jas. W. Server died to-day aged 72.

Meeting of Oil Dealers—A Petroleum Board Organized.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., January 20.—A meeting of the oil dealers was held at the American Hotel, on Saturday evening, and committees were appointed to make the preliminary arrangements towards the organization of a Petroleum board of trade, for the protection of the oil men of this region. The meeting was well attended, and its objects will be carried out in a few days. It adjourned to meet on Monday evening, the 30 inst.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

STATE CAPITAL.

Important Bills Introduced!

DECHERT CONTESTED ELECTION!

Outrageous Proceedings!

LAWS AND RULES SET ASIDE!

Democracy True to its Record!

DECHERT VOTES FOR HIMSELF!

Takes His Seat and Explains!

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, January 16, 1871.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GRAHAM, a supplement to the Pittsburgh Masonic Savings bank, authorizing an increase of directors.

By Mr. RUTAN, extending to Beaver county the act exempting mortgages, &c., from TAXATION.

By Mr. BROOKE, a joint resolution, fixing Thursday 23d, of March, for the final adjournment.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

By Mr. NAGLE, a joint resolution to meet the House in Joint Convention to-morrow at 3 o'clock, to select a committee on the Lyon judicial contested election case. Passed.

By Mr. CONNELL, a joint resolution extending the time for the petitions in the Dechert case, to amend the specifications, till Wednesday next.

Mr. CESSNA moved to consider.

The SPEAKER ruled that it was a bill and must be laid over, if objected to, and it was referred to the Judiciary General.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

By Mr. PETRIKEN, a resolution referring that portion of the Governor's message recommending a Geological survey to a select Committee of five, to report by bill or otherwise at an early day.

Mr. MUMMA moved to amend by referring it to the Committee on Mines and Mining. Accepted and passed.

GETTYSBURG BATTLE PAINTING.

Mr. DAVIS called up the resolution for a joint committee on the Gettysburg battle painting, and moved to amend it by appointing a select committee of five to examine into the historical merits of the work. Agreed to

LYNDALL-DECHERT ELECTION CASE.

Mr. WHITE asked to have his resolution fixing this afternoon, at three o'clock, to draw up the committee in the Lyndall-Dechert contested election case.

Mr. BUCKALEW, from the Select Committee to examine the petition in the case, then submitted a report against drawing any committee, on the grounds that the averments in the petition are vague and indefinite, and not sufficient to *predicate* the case. The whole number of votes alleged to be fraudulent, was only 1178, and not sufficient to unseat Dechert, and, moreover, no names of the intervenors in the case of the illegal voting were cited.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the report, with the accompanying resolution, be accepted and adopted.

SUBSTITUTE OFFERED.

Mr. GRAHAM said that the minority would submit a report in a couple of days. He offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That while some of the specifications in the petition may be insufficient and the Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage their road.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER: Authorizing the appointment of commissioners to ascertain the damage done by the Alabama and other rebel cruisers.

By Mr. DICKINSON: For the survey of the navigable portion of Portage river, Ohio.

By Mr. PHOSSER: For the improvement of navigation on the Cumberland river.

By Mr. JULIAN: To extend the provisions of the homestead laws to unsurveyed lands.

By Mr. SARGENT: A joint resolution of $10,000 to Jas. S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land office, for collecting a scientific museum at the Land Office.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1871.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110¾.

THE Philadelphia *Age*, in its issue of Saturday, says: "General Grant will be in Philadelphia to-day in search of a San Domingo Commissioner." When we read over the names of the Committee and regard the time when they were appointed, we can but feel that the *Age* is in that stage of its existence termed "the lean and slippered pantaloon."

THE Montreal *Daily News* says: "General Grant's message to be sent to the Southern States is said to be mainly composed of Ku-Klux stories, tales from Northern sensational newspapers and reports from intelligent negroes." We were not aware that the President intended sending any message "to the Southern States," and are inclined to regard this piece of information in a Canada paper as nothing but a fish story.

THE Missouri *Republican* states that "the Republicans in 1872 will be compelled to choose between Grant and a Democrat, and if the choice is a hard one, they will have only their own party to blame for it." The Republican party is very thankful for these kindly feelings, but it feels that the choice is *not* a hard one, and should the emergency arise, it will in all human probability select Gen. Grant. At present it has no intention of accepting a Democrat.

THE *Post* editorially makes the important inquiry "What interest has the GAZETTE in the sale of the arsenal?" We answer, NONE WHATEVER, and the editor of the *Post* knew it before he asked the question, and sought by the trick of insinuation to utter a malignant falsehood which he had not manliness enough to speak out plainly. If some editors are interested in a "park ring," say the Oakland one, we are not in any such line of business, nor do we propose to enter.

DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS do not entirely agree over Hoffman's Message. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a strong Democratic journal, is very fierce over the matter, and compliments Governor Hayes of Ohio for leaving out of his Message the discussion of National politics. This is a sad rebuke to Hoffman and other State Executives, who have deemed it their political duty to give their individual opinion of various National questions entirely outside of their State Governments. Hoffman however was looking to the Presidency when he wrote *his* Message.

THE Missouri *Republican* grows exceedingly uneasy over Democratic dissatisfaction at the nomination of General Blair for United States Senator. It urges that the voice of the party so emphatically expressed in the Democratic caucus in Jefferson City, should be respected by even those who have not felt themselves obliged to carry out the decision of such a conference, and that every Democrat will vote for General Blair. It mumbles over an apology for Blair in having been a Radical, and states that he has made all the *amende honorable* that any man could do, when he became "that odious and despised thing—a Democrat." Despite all the hue and cry about Blair's popularity it is evident from the tone of the *Republican*, that there is great chagrin over his caucus nomination, and very grave doubts over his election. Judge Wagner is evidently making headway and the *Republican* grows uneasy.

THE QUESTION of the good effect of a 'peace policy,' is being thoroughly discussed in London. On this point, the London *Standard* says:

"In pursuance of the policy which called itself peace, but was really selfishness, we have so weakened ourselves as to have encouraged a train of wars the most terrible and bloody which for a century have afflicted mankind. The result is but a just retribution on our sordidness and Pharisaism. The lesson that we ought to take to heart as a nation, is emphatically this—that mere moral influence of the kind which has been preached to us principally for the last quarter of a century has been quite ineffective as a peacemaker. The true moral influence for a country to cultivate in the idea of its potential weight in war—that as an armed man keeps his house safe, so an armed nation only can venture to speak of peace—that the true state of peace and the only security are to be found in the condition where the national strength is fully developed and kept in healthy cultivation.

There is much more truth than poetry in this view of the case, but as far as England is concerned, it is locking the door after the horse has been stolen. Her peace policy has been nothing but greedy selfishness, but she has wrought by it a name, that before she will be able to rid herself of it, will drench her land with blood. She has so often threatened, and then done nothing, that no matter what stand she may take hereafter she will find it necessary to enforce her position with arms.

THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT arrives at the conclusion that all the questions that lately divided the Republicans in Missouri are dead. The fact of the matter is that neither in, Missouri or in any other State, true questions causing dissensions ever existed in the Republican ranks. They were all gotten up by men who had some political axe to grind, and who fostered misrepresentations for the advancement of personal schemes. It was urged by many journals that the cry raised in Missouri was false, and that quiet and calm investigation would disclose the fact that no true reason could be advanced for having two wings to the Republican party in that State. Time has proven the correctness of this view of the political fight in Missouri, and the *St. Louis Democrat* is learning the lesson. And what is true of Missouri is equally so of almost every locality where there existed a division in the ranks of the Republican party There is to-day good fruit to be gathered from the past. The organization of the Republican party is a fixed fact, and its members are beginning to realize that they belong to a party that has some cohesive properties about it, rather than to a mob of men following every whim and caprice that fancy might choose to dictate. The Republican party is looking forward to the election of 1872, and there is little doubt, long before that time, of its being a unit in the persistent endeavor to maintain its principles and organization intact.

IT IS rather a curious story that reaches us in connection with the Nathan's murder, and one very hard to believe. A Chicago detective presents himself to Judge Cardoso with a locket and other property belonging to the deceased, and assures the Judge that he had the murderer and could produce him at any moment. The Chicago detective was introduced to Superintendent Kelso, of New York city, who very gravely states, that as New York detectives had been trying to discover the murderer, they would be entitled to some of the reward. Whereupon the Chicago detective returned in disgust, and the murderer, for the present, is relieved of all danger of arrest. There is something irresistibly ludicrous about this whole matter, notwithstanding a horrible murder is involved in it. We hope, for the sake of New York city, that there is not the slightest truth connected with it. Take it all out and out, if it be true, there is a laxity of morals all around, that ought to place both the Chicago detective and Superintendent Kelso on the retired list for the balance of their days. It has not been very long since several articles appeared in the daily papers urging that the offers of rewards, so far from being beneficial, tended to screen criminals. If this report be true, no one could want a more convincing proof of the correctness of such a view. For, in this instance, a fight over the reward actually saves a man, guilty of a horrible murder. But we do not believe that there is any truth whatever in the statement.

THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

We think the City Councils, in adopting resolutions in favor of the sale of the Allegheny Arsenal Grounds, acted without due consideration; and we incline to think our Representative in Congress, in so far as he has been influenced by the action of Councils, has not represented the general feeling in the community. We think that no point in the Republic is more eligible for a national manufacturing arsenal than Pittsburgh. Perhaps none of all the arsenals in the country has demonstrated its great utility—its absolute necessity, so much as the Allegheny Arsenal. During the war with Mexico, as in the war of the rebellion, it turned out vast quantities of fixed ammunition and various kinds of military stores To have had no arsenal at Pittsburgh during the late civil war, would have been a huge national misfortune. We say, then, that no intelligent citizen who cares for our local interests, or for the national interests, is opposed to an arsenal at Pittsburgh. The general sense of the community is that the present arsenal is too small; that as a dense population has gathered on all sides of it, the removal of the arsenal to a new site a few miles from the city, and its enlargement to a first-class manufacturing establishment, with five or ten times more capacity than the present one, is the true policy, as well of the country at large as of this city. This general wish found emphatic voice a few years ago when a deputation of our citizens visited the Capitol, prepared with statistics and arguments in favor of the erection in this county of a vast manufacturing and storing arsenal, which, however, it was decided by Congress should be located elsewhere.

If the Government has resolved irrevocably to ignore Pittsburgh, and remove the Allegheny Arsenal with or without replacing it with a larger and better one, then and then only can our Councils be justified in their action; then and then only would it be right to legislate for securing the abandoned grounds for city purposes.

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE.

Scarcely has Democracy settled itself in the Senate, before its clamor for reform, and its claim of being a "constitutional loving, law-abiding party," are utterly ignored, and the violation of a Constitutional provision committed. That this should have been done, will not surprise any person, and our citizens may look forward to flagrant abuses of the law, just so long as Democracy holds the power in the State Senate.

Mr. Dechert, the Democratic nominee of the First District, was declared, at the recent election, duly elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Watt. On the 11th of January Mr. Connel presented a petition, contesting the seat of Dechert, and claiming two hundred and sixty-six of a majority for Lyndall, the Republican nominee. On the same day he made a motion to draw the Committee on the 12th (Thursday) Mr Davis (Dem.) moved a postponement for the present, which was agreed to by a party vote—the Democrats voting aye. On the 12th of January Mr. Connel moved consideration of his resolution of the 11th, for drawing the Committee in the Dechert contested case, and again Mr. Davis opposed the motion. and postponement was again agreed to by a strict Democratic vote. On the 13th Mr. Buckalew (Dem.) offered a resolution referring the petition to a Committee of five Senators, with instructions to report on Monday, the 16th. Mr Davis (Dem.) moved to increase the number of the Committee to seven. This resolution was passed by a party vote, and a Committee consisting of five Democrats and two Republicans was appointed. On Saturday, the 14th, this Committee met and a report was prepared for Monday, declaring that the petition was not sufficient in its averments to put the sitting member (Dechert) on his answer.

Thus this inimitable farce has been played, and thus at the very outset, the Democratic members of the Senate have evinced a determination to override all law The language of the Act is so plain that no one can fail to understand it. A contested election petition must be presented within ten days after the organization of the Legislature next succeeding the election, and the Committee must be drawn within five days after the presentation of the petition. This is the law, and it is proper to state in this connection the manner in which that Committee must be drawn. The names of all the Senators present, *except the Speaker*, are written on separate pieces of paper, carefully rolled up, put in a box, and placed on the Speaker's table. The Clerk of the Senate draws them out one by one, and as each Senator's name is called, if either of the contesting parties make any objection, that Senator whose name is thus objected to, is discharged from serving on the Committee. These objections are a matter of right, until thirteen names remain uncalled, and then no further objections can be made. The thirteen remaining names are then called, and from the list names are alternately struck off, until reduced to the number of seven. These seven men constitute the Committee in that special election case, and their report is final. It will thus be seen how jealously the law guards the selection of such a Committee, in order that the dominant party may have no unfair advantage.

Instead of this however, in the Dechert case, a Committee of seven is appointed *by the Speaker*, and so appointed that five of the members are not only Democrats, but known to be favorable to the fraud purposed and intended. As an evidence of this, the Speaker appoints on that Committee, Messrs. Buckalew and Davis. Buckalew made the motion for such Committee and in doing so, used expressions that independent of everything else, showed plainly that he intended to espouse the cause of Dechert. Davis another Democrat on that Committee, made the motion to postpone drawing the usual Committee, and in this way disclosed the fact that he was opposed to any investigation. Why Wallace after all his blather in his address as Speaker, should appoint these two men when they had already shown themselves prejudiced, can only be accounted for on the ground that he too is a willing party to this outrage. Where the law votes him *out*, he has taken the power all in his own hands, without even the decency to appoint men that had not committed themselves on the question.

Another point to be taken into consideration as showing the grossness of the fraud that has been practised, is this. The report of a regular committee in a contested election case, *is final*. This Committee appointed by Wallace agreed to report on Monday. Two questions here present themselves. First—is their report to be final? If this is insisted on by the Democratic majority in the Senate or ruled to be so by the Speaker, then will Wallace have given it a power totally unknown to the law. We cannot think that even Democratic outrage will go thus far, but suppose that the report will be presented to be acted on by the Senate. Should this occur, the plain intent of the law will be violated. The Act of 1839 does not allow the name of the Speaker to be placed in the box, nor is the member holding the contested seat allowed to be on the Committee of Investigation. Yet under the fraud practised by the Democracy in Dechert's case, should the report of the Committee be made to the Senate for their action. not only will Dechert vote to retain his seat, but Wallace, the Speaker, who is expressly ruled out under the Act of 1839 will vote also. A single glance at this fact shows to what extent this Democratic Speaker will carry the fraud of a Democratic Senate.

When Wallace made his address as Speaker, he warned the Senate that he intended to act in a partizan spirit, and this shameless violation of decency and law, shows conclusively that he intends to carry his words into effect. Had the Democratic party not been afraid of the result, the usual Committee would have been drawn. But that party was afraid to meet the issue, and by this one act proves that it is totally unworthy of any respect, and that hereafter as heretofore it intends, whenever the opportunity is offered, to trample on the law.

KANSAS.

Rocky Mountain Coal.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, KANSAS, January 10, 1871.

While at Denver a few days ago I spent some time in making myself acquainted with the locations and extent of the immense coal deposits which stretch for many hundreds of miles along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. These mines are known to extend from Montana, through Wyoming and Colorado, far down into New Mexico. The tremendous forces which have been at work there, both igneous and diluvial, have covered these coal veins in many places deep beneath the present surface; but in other places they crop out and exhibit such uniformity of quality, quantity and position as to warrant the belief that this vastly extended coal measure is continuous, and that more or less excavation will render it accessible at almost any point.

The most considerable mines now worked in the vicinity of Denver are around a place called Erie, on the railroad to Boulder City, about thirty miles from Denver, a little west of north. To reach them the cars run to Hughes, on the Denver Pacific road, fifteen miles north of Denver. There the new Boulder City road branches off to the northwest, and has just been completed to Erie, fifteen miles, and will be extended to Boulder City, twelve miles farther, where there are other coal mines, in a few months.

This road will give to Denver and vicinity an exhaustless supply at very moderate rates, for the mines are numerous and the veins from ten to fourteen feet in thickness; and so easily is this coal mined, that one gentleman told me that a miner could make good wages digging it at twenty five cents a ton. I expressed a doubt as to the correctness of this statement, but he assured me that he knew it to be true. I examined the coal carefully where it lay in large masses, and it reminded me more of the Connellsville coal in its general appearance than any other I ever saw in Pennsylvania, although in its constituent elements it differs very widely from the Connellsville; but its short cubical fracture and the ease with which it is broken, with the great thickness of the stratum—being fully equal in that respect to the unique vein at Connellsville—all went to show that it could with great ease, whether it can be done for 25 cents a ton or not. Other mines are opened and operated at Baldwin city, twelve miles west of Denver, and still others south and southwest of that city. One of the latter is a vertical vein, sixteen feet thick, and of excellent quality Away down on the plains, on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, some eighty miles southeast of Denver, there is a vein of considerable thickness, six or seven feet, I believe; but the quality, so far as the mine has been driven, is not so good as the coal near the mountains. It is soft and pulverizes too easily. I have no doubt, however, that good coal will be found far down on the plains.

All this Rocky mountain coal differs greatly from the bituminous coal of Pennsylvania. Sticklers for technical correctness of terms would say it is not coal at all—that it is lignite, so it is. Professor Agassiz contends that no true wood enters into the composition of true mineral coal, that such wood did not grow during the carboniferous period. I think that in the main he is right, but this coal of which I am speaking is all, or nearly all, ligneous. While burning we see the fibre of true wood quite as distinctly as we see it in a piece of burning charcoal. Indeed it belongs to a later geologic period than the coals of the eastern States, and in constituent elements differs greatly from them.

But in writnig for popular information I prefer to describe things just as they appear, without plunging into the mysteries of their origin. I watched closely the combustion of this coal both in stoves and in Smiths' forges. I think a ton of it would give off about as much smoke as a ton of solid wood. It does not melt and run into masses as your coal does; hence it cannot be coked. It has more flame than wood, and is therefore admirably adapted to the generation of steam. Its abundant bright flame induces me to believe that it has a considerable percentage of gas, but as to that I made no inquiry. To stir it while burning in a stove or grate is very likely to put it out. In this particular it is like anthracite. For a cooking stove I thought it the best coal I ever saw, for it is as clean as wood and burns as freely, wrapping the oven in a sheet of flame. Like anthracite, one can handle it without soiling the fingers. But it consumes rapidly where it has plenty of oxygen, and makes, I think, more ashes than Pittsburgh coal—some gray, some nearly white.

I know something about the conditions required in a furnace for smelting iron, and I have no doubt that this coal, used raw, will be found well adapted to that end. Some experimenting may be needed, but really I am unable to see any insurmountable difficulties in the way of complete success. One of excellent quality is as abundant as the coal, and the men who will take hold of this business out there among those gold and silver mines where so much iron is needed, might make it immensely remunerative, for freights alone are equal to an additional protective tariff of forty dollars for a ton at least.

It is for the purpose of drawing the attention of the right kind of men to this new and promising field of manufacture that I have so particularly described this coal, or this very superior lignite, if that term is preferred. Whether it contains properties deleterious to iron to any considerable extent I am unable to say; but probably not more than the coals of your State. One thing is I think beyond dispute. and that is, that there is more coal and iron along the base of those mountains than there is in Pennsylvania, and it is very certain that the coal can be mined with a much less expenditure of muscular force.

Modern Philosophy.

The following samule, from an article in the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy* is absolutely unintelligible to the human mind, and clearly evinces that the editors of that journal should be put to boeing corn. It is from an article on "The Finite and the Infinite."

"God is not The Infinite, but the Infinite one; He is not self-existence in general, but the self-existent Singular. The dialectica evolution of Being through Negation after bringing us to the abstract Universal—the Infinite and the Finite, or Self and its Other—leads beyond this to Spirit or Personality—the concrete Universal—as the absolute thought and fact. The Universe is the equality of the Finite and the Infinite so far as there is definite Being there is Infinite Being; or, there is only one Reality, the singleness of self-existence. But this is rather a single manifold from a single one; the extension and intension are coincident; but just *from this coincidence and equality* it results that there is a self-identical Many rather than a self-identical One. What is present is, therefore, Otherness in general, or a universal Being-for-Other, which, because it is a *single* Being-for-Other, is more properly Being-for-One. That is, the Singleness of the determination sublates the Otherness. "The Universal is necessarily *for*-One, but it is not *for-Another*; the One, for which it is, is only itself." That is, the One is *for-itself* just because that which is *for-it* is nothing other than itself. To express this statement, Thought, or Reason, is the *implicit* of In Itself of Nature; or, if one chooses, Nature is the *explicit* or Out-of-Itself of Thought; for the Universal is just this Inward-and-Outward, and as much one as the other. Thought, then, is existence *in-itself*, Nature is existence *for-itself*, or objectivated to Thought, and Spirit is the whole truth of existence, at once *in-itself* and *for-itself*."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOW TO MAKE BOYS GOOD FARMERS.

Induce them to take an interest in the farm, in the implements, in the stock; tell them all your plans, your successes and failures; give them a history of your own life, and what you did and how you lived when a boy; but do not harp too much on the degenerate character of the young men of the present age; praise them when you can and encourage them to do still better. Let them dress up for the evening instead of sitting down in their dirty clothes in a dingy room. Provide plenty of light; thanks to kerosene, our country homes can be as brilliantly and as cheaply lighted as the gas-lit houses in the city. Encourage the neighbors to drop in evenings. Talk agriculture rather than politics; speak more of the importance of large crops, of good stock, of liberal feeding, and of the advantages of making animals comfortable, rather than of the hard times, low prices and high wages. Above all, encourage the boys to read good agricultural *books*. Papers are well enough, but an intelligent boy wants something more and better. Get him some good agricultural book to *study*. Read it with him, and give him the benefit of your experience and criticism. When he has mastered this, buy him another. In our own case we owe our love of farming principally to the fact that our father talked to us of everything that was doing on the farm; answering all our questions, and encouraging rather than refusing our childlike desire of helping him.—*American Agriculturist.*

CONFESSIONS OF A CHICKEN KEEPER.

A Rhode Islander who has made a fail ure in the raising of chickens, thus describes the pains and pleasures of that pursuit:

There is a lull in the domestic egg market. For the first five days in this month we have had seven eggs, and the calculations which, in the Summer and Fall, used to give such unbounded delight to the women folks, have ceased, or rather turned to lamentations over the unstability of human affairs, and the uncertainty of speculative incomes The profits were never extraordinary in a mere money point of view, but were supplemented by the pleasure, in warm weather, of petting the hens. Now that the snow and cold weather have put an end to these recreations, a solemn determination to balance accounts—come to with much hesitation, and many preliminary excuses—discloses the following interesting, accurate and suggestive formula:

HENS.	DR.
To a new house, coop and nests, painted, but not varnished	$40 00
To sundry bushels of corn	5 00
To sundry bushels of meal (bought by "Pa.")	3 00
To six days watching cats to save chickens	6 00
Total	$54 00
HENS.	CR.
By two fowls, eaten, say	$ 2 00
By 6 dozen eggs, at 30 cents	1 80
Cy one mammoth egg, 7x7½ inches in circumference	50 00
Total	$54 00

A "note" says of the fifty-dollar egg: "There are fowls on hand, but as they neither lay nor are to be killed, the net proceeds are a negative quantity. It is proper to say, however, that the large egg above mentioned increases in value daily, being stoked upon it the chemic substance of things hoped for in the spring, and the evidence of things seen only by prophetic vision.

AGRICULTURAL CRUMBS.

[From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.]

Be prudent in planting: one corn is often enough for an acher, and if you must leave anything out, why, drop your potatoes.

Keep your rakes in good order—Reformed rakes make good husbandmen.

Farmers are not expected to be men of letters, but it is generally understood that you will make A while the sun shines.

Your field may be "furrowed with care," but it cannot be "harrowed by the recollection.

Even your grief may be of a moving character, for when there are no horses the farmer's steers will move the plow.

You must remember which are the most noisy vegetables—the potato balls, and you can make a pumpkin holler.

Keep in mind the active ones, beans will run, you can see the cornstalk in the field, and one vine that you plant you may find hop when it comes.

Don let your cattle stray; they often wander to the most mysterious places; we once saw a cowhide in a shoemaker's shop.

Best locks for your barn in winter—Bullocks.

Flower for the hayfield—The winrows.

The sentiment of cheese is astronomical, for when forced to expression it gives the milky whey.

When you get in your stocks for the winter, remember you cannot wear the hoes you dug the potatoes with.

Your wife may baste the chicken, but you will have to sow the crop yourself.

When you find the larks pur in the country it may be safe to judge the cattle go to the fields.

If you are dazy about the head in spring it may be from over stuffing; some are savory in the river in summer.

The flowers are no exception in following the fashions; go to pond and yon find the lily pads there.

If you design to sweep the country at election time you will find an underbrush in the woods.

If you are profane and like a damask Rose in the farm kitchen for tulips, you may get it.

HORSES.

Horse stock of every kind require attention in winter. There are few stables so perfect in every particular that some improvement cannot be made in them. Some are too cold, and the horses consume an extra quantity of food to keep up the heat of their bodies. Some have not sufficient ventilation, and the horses are compelled to breathe over again the vitiated air which has been expelled from their lungs. Many stables have not sufficient light, and this in itself is a serious defect, as the want of light gives rise to various diseases, according to the statements of experienced veterinarians. The racks, feeding boxes, stalls, and floors of stables are in many cases not properly constructed, and improvements in these particulars may be necessary. Street car and omnibus companies find that great economy of provender may be effected by "chopping" and steaming hay and straw, and mixing with bean meal or corn meal. Farmers should follow their example. The shoeing of horses is a matter of importance especially in winter, when accidents frequently occur from horses slipping on ice or the smooth frozen surface of the ground. The repairing, oiling and padding of harness should be attended to, and veterinary medicines and instruments kept ready for use.—*Western Rural*

LOOK TO THE WINTER WHEAT.

It is rare to find a field of winter wheat on which there are not low spots where the water lies on the surface. Much might have been done to prevent this by "furrowing out" as soon as the grain was sown. Now it must be done with the hoe and spade. Some wheat may be destroyed by the operation, but not one-tenth of what will be "winter killed" if the water is allowed to remain on the land. Let not a moment be lost in attending to this matter. It is by no means a substitute for underdraining, but it is better than nothing. If the land is low, commence to dig where there is an outlet, and make the water follow you up into the land. You will be astonished to find how much fall there is, even on land that is apparently on a dead level. Try it, and you will save wheat enough to buy a first-class agricultural library.

VALUABLE RECEIPES.

Felon on the Finger.—Many persons suffer extremely from felons on the finger. These afflictions are not only very painful, but not unfrequently occasion permanent crippling of the members affected. The following simple prescription is recommended as a cure for this distressing ailment: Take common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef, and mix with spirit of turpentine in equal rights; put it on a rag and wrap around the affected part, and as it gets dry, put on more, and in twenty-four hours you are cured. The felon will be dead. It will do no harm to try it.

How to Wash Colored Flannels.—To wash colored flannels and prevent them from shrinking, take half the weight of soda there is of soap; boil them with water, allowing a gallon to every pound of soap, and use it when perfectly cold. Wet the flannel in cold water, wash it then in fresh water with some of the above boiled mixture amongst it; change the water un-il the flannel becomes perfectly clean; then rinse well and dry in the shade. To prevent flannels from shrinking at the first washing, put them in a pailful of boiling water, and let them remain until cold.

To "Do Up" Black Silk.—Boil an old kid glove (cut into small shreds) in a pint of water till the water is reduced half a pint; then sponge your silk with it: fold down tight, and ten minutes after iron it on the wrong side while wet. The silk will retain its softness and lustre, and at the same time have the "body" of new silk.—*Hearth and Home.*

It is claimed that rats may be prevented from gnawing harness by mixing with the oil applied a little cayenne pepper, say a teaspoonful to the quart.

PARALYSIS.

State of Michigan, county of Isabella, ss:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Johnathan Ritter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty-seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stomach down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling whatever in hits feet or legs. That after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week, was able to walk without crutches, and was free from rheumatic pain, that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business; that his age is 39 years. JONATHAN RITTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, A. D., 1870.

ALBERT D. RUST, Notary Public.

Sold at JAMES E BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penn and Sixth street.

Important to Pulmonary Patients.

To give relief to Pulmonary Consumption is oftentimes all that is sought for the administration of remedies. We know of extreme cases that have been cured—cures are not common however, and perhaps for the reason that few persons believe in its curability, and allow their lungs to be consumed in a fatal misapprehension. That far gone cases of consumption have been cured by DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is hardly to be questioned, especially when persons who have been cured can be pointed out to any who choose to make inquiry of them. These cases are near at hand in the city and within a short walk of the Doctor's office. The Doctor doubtless does not pretend to cure every case; nor does he claim that the lung cure will always cure without his personal direction; in many cases it will. In every case it will relieve, and it will surely cure the incipient symptoms that lead to that dreadful scourge; in other words it will cure when application is made in time. The incredulous will not squander much in a bare trial either of time or money. The Doctor will examine your lungs if you call on him at his office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M. and from 3 until 5, and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it. 3:w

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENTS.

Established facts are silent arguments which neither pen nor tongue can shake, and it is upon established facts that the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, as a health-preserving elixir, and a wholesome and powerful remedy, is based. When witnesses come forward in crowds, year after year, and reiterate the same statements in relation to the beneficial effects of a medicine upon themselves, disbelief in its efficacy is *literally impossible*. The credentials of this unequaled tonic and alterative, extending over a period of nearly twenty years, include individuals of every class, and residents of every clime, and refer to the most prevalent among the complaints which afflict and harass the human family. Either a mistaken class of people, strangers to each other, have annually been seized with an insane and motiveless desire to deceive the public, or Hostetter's Bitters, for no less than a fifth of a century, have been affording such relief to sufferers from indigestion, fever and ague, biliousness, general debility, and nervous disorders, as no other preparation has ever imparted. To-day, *while the eyes of the reader are upon these lines*, tens of thousands of persons of both sexes are relying upon the Bitters as a sure defence against the ailments which threatened season after season, and their confidence is not misplaced. The local potions which interested dealers sometimes endeavor to foist upon the sick in its stead, are everywhere meeting the fate that is due to fraud and imposture, while the demand for the great vegetable specific is constantly increasing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES. GRATES.

Keep Your Houses Clean,

AND

SAVE FUEL,

BY USING THE

Wellman Patent Reflector

STOVE AND GRATE.

Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTOR GRATE," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 56 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del1

GRAFF,

HUGUS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Cooking and Heating

STOVES,

RANGES, FURNACES,

AND

Fine Grate Fronts,

INCLUDING THE

COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,

Confidence Cook Stove,

The Boston

DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED

Cooking Range,

Nile's Improved Star Range,

AND

FIERY FURNACE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

206 and 208

Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Gros Grain Londres.
New Poplins and Wool Plaids.

New Colored Alpacas.

NEW BL'K ALPACAS.

Misses All-Wool Long Shawls.

BLACK THIBET SHAWLS

LONG AND SQUARE

Broche Shawls.

White and Col'd Table Linen,

4-4, 42 in., 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4

Sheeting Muslins.

The above goods bought within the last week at the lowest prices, and offered in many instances at lower than Mill prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

HORNE & CO.,

Grand Clearance Sale,

Will be continued for a few days longer, as their new rooms, Library Building, is not quite ready for occupancy.

In the meantime, customers should call and secure some of the greatest bargains we have as yet offered in

White Goods,
Embroideries,
Underwear,
Gents' White and Percale Shirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Boulevarde Skirts,
Woolen Goods,
Scarfs, Hoods,
Mitts and Sacks,
Hats, Bonnets, and
Millinery Goods,
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Fancy Goods and Small Wares.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

AT

EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO

Examine our Goods & Prices

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street.

Lubin's French Extracts,

Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps,
Squire's Glycerine Soap,
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy and Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma.

With other CHOICE GOODS, all of my own personal selection and importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,

SOLE AGENT FOR

Peter Squire's London Medicinal Extracts and Chemicals.

BOIL-TTHS

RICHARD E. BREED ..... JOHN J. HENDERSON

R. E. Breed & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHINA,

Glass and Earthenware,

BRITANNIA

AND

Silver Plated Ware,

TABLE CUTLERY.

No. 100 Wood St.

W. P. HUNKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONERS,

And dealers in FOREIGN FRUITS, CANDY and SUGAR TOYS, NUTS, CIGARS, and

Prize Packages.

Nos. 222 and 224 LIBERTY STREET,

Corner Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOUQUETS,

BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS,
GOLD FISH and
AQUARIUMS,
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS,
FERN CASES, &c.

For sale by

J. R. & A. MURDOCH,

del1 Florists, 119 Smithfield street.

LACE LEATHER.

PAGE'S PATENT, IN SIDES;

Also, BABCOCK'S PATENT METAL TIPPED cut already for use, at

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

del 240 and 242 Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 75 Cents,

Black Waterproof

At 37½ and 50c., beautiful Plaids, a great bargain.
At 18½c., Colored Alpacas.
At 25c., yard wide Colored Poplins.
At 50c., yard wide Australian Crape Cloth.

At 5 Cents,

LINEN CRASH.

At 8½c., extra heavy Linen Crash.
At 6½c., Fast Colored Calicoes.
At 10c., good yard-wide Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c., yard wide Bleached Muslin, extra good.

Flannels and Blankets.

Fancy Honey-comb Quilts.
Marseilles Quilts.
Heavy Coverlets and Comforts.
Table Napkins and Towellings.

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SECURITY! JUSTICE! ECONOMY!

Life Association

OF AMERICA.

West Pennsylvania Department.

OFFICE:

100 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

ANTHONY M. COCHRANE,
JAMES M. MACRUM, } Managers.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, organized in St. Louis, in June, 1868, has already attained the proportion of a NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Its plan of HOME INVESTMENTS—by which the funds thereof—gives a sense of security to those insured, that cannot otherwise be realized. Hence it is everywhere welcomed as a LOCAL INSTITUTION—all the advantages of which it combines with those resulting from its extensive field of operations.

The OBJECTION of the principle of HOME INVESTMENTS—giving every community the use of the money it invests in insurance—is universally acknowledged.

Not less is ECONOMY a characteristic of this ASSOCIATION. It has actually secured two-thirds of its *earliest* business at about one-third the cost of the *ordinary* business of most other companies; and the ECONOMY would be still more strikingly apparent, if the comparison were made with their *earliest* business.

Hence, for these and other reasons, the greater DIVIDEND PAYING POWER of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, and consequently the greater CHEAPNESS and SECURITY of insuring in it will at once be manifest.

The plan of the LIFE ASSOCIATION is universally approved by business men in all sections of the country.

"Success is the Best Criterion."

THE ASSOCIATION

In a little over two years has attained an annual business of

$2,342,944.65.

Insurance in force Dec. 1st, 1870,

$44,638,437.00.

POLICY HOLDERS SECURED

By Local Investments.

LOW CASH RATES.

Dividends Paid the First Year.

OFFICE:

100 FOURTH AVENUE.

de29:88-TuST

ANDES

Insurance Co.,

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Cash Capital, $1,000,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

December 31, 1870.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in City Banks	$126,931 83
United States Bonds, 10-40 and 5-20, (par value $167,100 00)	104,974 38
State, City and County Bonds, (market value $103,964 60)	104 361 90
First Mortgages, Bonds with accrued interest, (security $1,200,000)	630,093 03
December Fire and Marine Premiums in transit	75,772 97
Bills receivable (prime)	13,175 37
Call Loans on Railroad Bonds, ($9,000

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8-tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 16.—Gold steady; opening and closing at 10¾; highest sales to-day 10¾. Loans made at 6 to 7 per cent. Clearances $21,000,000. Governments strong, with but little doing; market closing firm. Stocks rather weak; St. Paul and Wabash declining at ½ per cent; closing few lower at ¼ bet. these two and Erie closing stronger at ⅛. Union Pacific bonds strong, selling up to 75. Money active in the morning at 7%; at the close quoted at 7 currency, and 9 gold. In State securities, Missouri strong, others dull and heavy.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 86½; Quicksilver, 43; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 9; Adams Express, 60½; Wells' Express, 38½; American Merchants' Union, 22; United States Express, 36; Pacific Mail 41½; New York Central, 91¾; do Scrip, 87¾; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 46; Hudson River, 132; Reading, 97½; Michigan Central, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 104¾; Northwestern, 71½; do preferred, 86½; Rock Island, 97½; Fort Wayne, 102½; Ste. Paul, 50¾; do preferred, 72½; Wabash 40¾; do preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 30½; do preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 114; do preferred, 115; Ohio and Mississippi, 30¾; C. C. & I. C., 85; ex div.; Baltimore and Ohio, 125; Lake Shore, ex div.; Illinois Central, 134 ex. div.

Sterling Exchange 9¾.

Government Securities.—Sixes, '81, 110¼; 5-20's '62, 109¾; '64, 108½; '65, 108¾; do new, 107¾; '67, 107¾; '68, 108¼; 10-40's, 107¾; currency sixes, 104¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 92; old Tennessee 69¾; new, 69¾; old Virginia, 68; new, 61, do; North Carolina, 40 new, 32.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	7⅛
1881	10¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	7⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	9⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	7⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	7⅜	U. P. R. R.	74⅞
U. S. 5-20 1865	7⅜	U. P. L. G.	80¼
U. P. 10-40	7⅛	Cy. Pacific	10¾

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 16, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Trueman & Lobman, Chicago..... 2 cars
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago..... 3 cars
Shamberg & Haas, Chicago..... 1 car
Greenwald & Kahn Chicago..... 2 cars
Keefer & Boyer, Chicago..... 2 cars
Rothchilds & Bro, Chicago..... 2 cars
S. Lowenstein, Chicago..... 1 car
Shamberg & Rothchilds..... 2 cars
M. Werner, Chicago..... 1 car
Marks & Keefer, Chicago..... 1 car
S. Kraus, Chicago..... 3 cars
J. W. Riggs, Chicago..... 1 car
V. Volbright, Chicago..... 1 car
C. & J. Shamberg, Chicago..... 1 car
S. Adler, Lima, Ind..... 1 car
S. Marks & Bro., Forest..... 1 car
J. Rein, Cincinnati..... 1 car
Trueman & Lobman, Cincinnati..... 2 cars
Holmes, L. & Co., Pearceton..... 1 car
J. Stone, Wooster..... 1 car
J. Wood, Indianapolis..... 1 car
J. H. Keener, Marion..... 1 car
Moody & Bro., Mansfield..... 1 car
S. Shearer, Lakeville..... 1 car
W. Mumper, Lakeville..... 1 car
M. Kaufman, Indianapolis..... 2 cars
M. Kaufman, Wilmington..... 2 cars
C. Moore, McCoy Station..... 1 car
B. Vail, Bridgeport..... 1 car
Thompson Bros, Bridgeport..... 1 car
A. A. Hoover, Bridgeport..... 1 car
A. S. Griffith, Bellaire..... 1 car
D. E. Ramsey, Bellaire..... 1 car

Total..... 60
Total last week..... 70

HOGS.

B. K. Elliott, McCoys Station..... 2 cars
J. Marshall, Hanover..... 1 car
W. H. Smith, Smith's Ferry..... 1 car
Moody Bro. Mansfield..... 1 car
G. S. Alfred, New Castle..... 1 car

CATTLE.

In addition to the forty-eight car loads of western cattle there were about 10 loads in from the adjoining counties, making in all 58 loads or about 1,050 head, against about 1,160 last week. Everybody seemed to concur in the market being a very hard one—it was one of the if not the worst that has been experienced at these yards in a year or more. The supply was entirely too large for the batchers, many of whom bought a two week's supply last week, and there were few outside buyers in attendance. We presume that at least ten perhaps fifteen loads were left over unsold; we know that quite a number of droves were not put on the market at all, and even with this substraction, the supply was still largely in excess of the demand, as there were a good many droves broken that were not closed out. As a general thing western men did not want to go any further but being unable to sell, they concluded to keep them, some of them could have sold had they been willing to accept extremely low prices, while others on being made acquainted with the situation, started their cattle to East Liberty. and it is probable that some of them will not stop this side of Philadelphia or New York. The great trouble in the cattle trade just now lies in the fact that prices are relatively higher in the west than in the east, and the consequence is that nearly every drove coming from the west loses money for the owners.

Compared with last week, prices have still further declined, and the general impression is that the bottom has not yet been touched. Prime to extra fat steers, sold in a retail way at 6@6¼ cts; some few fancy at 7¼ but these are very few sales above 7 cts, and not many even at that; medium to fair and good steers may be quoted at 5@5¾; and fair at 5¼@5¾. Stockers dull at 4@5 cts.

A. Stakely sold 9 head of mixed stock from Butler Co., at 6 cts.

Keefer & Shaw sold 20 head of mixed stock, consisting of bulls and cows, at 4@5c.

Rothrick & Co. 17 head of Chicago stock—unsold at 9 a. m.

S. Lowenstine 22 from Chicago, and 18 from Ohio retailed at 4¾@5¾.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 17 steers from Washington Co. averaging 1,068 lbs.

R. Kraus 18 head of prime steers from Chicago, averaging 1,230 lbs, at an average of 7 cts.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 39 head of mixed stock, at 5@6¼.

S. Varner 34 head good steers from Chicago, at 6@7 cts; 16 from Washington Co., at 4@5¾.

Jacob Hartman sold 16 head of prime Green Co. steers averaging 1,260, at an average of 7¼ cts.

S Shamberg & Haas 38 head steers from Chicago, at 5¾@6 cts.

C. & J. Shamberg 30 head of good to prime Ohio steers, at 6@7¼.

Katz & Keefer 69 head all from Chicago, at 5¾@6¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 76 head of mixed western stock, at 5@7.

Shenkwood & Blackstock 45 head of mixed prime, extra steers, at 7@7¼ cts—1 load over.

Greenwald & Kahn 53 head of mixed western stock, at 5@6¼.

S. & J. Shamberg 28 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 6@6¾.

Trueman & Lobman sold 35 from Chicago, at 5¾@6¼; 20 head for Mamper, at 4¾@5¾; 21 for Bain, from Cincinnati, at 5 cts; 21 for Shover, at 5c.

Jos. Hamlin 17 head Washington Co. stock sold 1, probably ship balance east.

Chas. S. McAllister retailed about 5 loads mixed western stock, at 4¾@5¾, from Indiana and Ohio.

Isaac A Chamberlaine 3 load stockers from Chicago, at 4¾@5 cts.

Charles A. Watson sold 19 head of Indiana stock for Blue, at 6@5 cts.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 66 head mixed, western stock, at 4@7 cts.

SHEEP.

There was an exceedingly light supply of sheep on sale to-day, only about 250 head, and as might be expected, a good many vendors and they, too, at a slight advance, as compared with last week. The pens were nearly all cleared out each week, and hence there was no surplus on any one's account, and have done well, as some as for a remarkably good market. Sales were at prices a trifle higher than last week, the more made at 4@4½ cts for medium, and 5@6¾c per pound for fair to fancy—some fancy, weighing close to 100 lbs, brought 7¼c.

J. D. Logan sold 42 head mixed Butler and Allegheny, at $1.50 per head.

Jacob Reese sold about 40 head medium Butler co. stock, at 4@4½ cts.

D. A. Allen sold 30 head of extra, averaging about 107 or 108 lbs at 6¼@6¾c.

Gaston, Dunlap, Hill & Co. 100 head to extra, retailed at 6@6¼c.

Holmes & Lafferty 60 head of common to fair, finish wholesaled to Gerber, 60 head of common stock at 4@4½ cts per head.

Jacob Reese sold 10 head averaging over 120 lbs at 6c. Smith at 6¼c.

John Brum had 20 head of extra sheep, averaging about 100 lbs, sold at 7@7¼cts.

HOGS.

The supply on sale to-day was considerably larger than last week, and the market was a little sluggish, though all that could be expected under the circumstances, and prices were fully maintained. Sales were made in a retail way, at 6¾@7¼c gross, but few sales above 7 cents.

J. & S. Neely wholesaled a car load to Enerick & Co, at 6½@6¾.

Smith to Emerick, 16 at $6.40.

E. C. Crum reports having retailed 120 for Elliott, at 6¾@6¾.

Emerick & Co, Greenwald & Kahn, C. Beyer, and Jacob Rothchilds, retailed about their usual number within the range of our quotations.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Some weeks since, as we noted at the time, an order was issued on the Fort Wayne Road charging 20,000 lbs for every car load of cattle shipped from Chicago to this point; whereas it was impossible to get more than 18,000 lbs in a car. Drovers were very indignant, as they had cause to be, as they were charged with more weight than they got. When the matter was brought to the notice of General Superintendent M'Cullough, the obnoxious order was immediately recalled, and 18,000 lbs is now the limited weight to each car, instead of 20,000.

We heard many drovers say that the market to-day was one of the hardest in their experience.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 16, 1871.

The markets, in a general way present nothing that is really new or important, nothing at least worthy of special notice. We can report a steady local demand for nearly all the leading commidities and a fair volume of business in the aggregate, while in regard to prices there are no important changes.

APPLES—In steady demand, and we can report regular sales at $3.50@4 per bbl. for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 6@7½ cts per gallon.

ASHES—Common Pots and Pearls: Refined do 4½; Pearl Ash, 9¾; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Continues dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, and the market is weak, though without quotable change; 30@35 cts for common to medium, and 38@40 cts for prime to choice.

BEANS—$1.85@2 per bushel.

BRESSWARE—Small sales at 20@30c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾@4¼ cts.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 5@6½ cts.

CIDER—Dull; 6@8 per bbl.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2@ 2½, and Calcined Plaster at $4@5 per bbl.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $6@6½ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer and bigher in sympathy with the advance in crude, and we now quote Standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 21½@22—usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged, 14@16 cts, with a fair figure for Goshen.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—The cold weather will probably improve the demand somewhat, but with a large supply prices are unchanged; 7@8 cts in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples, 6@7 cts for quarters; 9@10 cts for prime bright, and 8@9 cts for sliced. Peaches, 8@9c for quarters; 10@12c for prime to choice sides; cherries, 22@24 cts. German Cherries, 15 cts.

EGGS—Continue very dull and drooping; we now quote at 20@22c for pickled, and 25@ 26c for fresh.

FEATHERS—Sales to the trade of 1,700 lbs prime live goose feathers at 58cts—small sales at 55@56c.

FLOUR—Is firm and the recent advance is fully maintained, and in every instance better. We continue to quote western flours at $6.00@6.50 for spring wheat; $6.75@6.75 for winter wheat, and white at $7.00@7.25. Rye flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of wheat continue very meagre and the mills are laking all that offers at quotations, $1.20@1.25 fair to good and $1.28 for prime; white wheat $1.35@1.40. Oats steady but unchanged; 42@47, buying and 48@49 selling—small lots, in store, 53@55. Corn continues scarce but holders are more disposed to realize, being apprehensive that the resumption of navigation may cause increased receipts and lower prices; we continue to quote at 65@66, for mixed to prime; yellow, shelled is quiet, and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations. Rye is still quoted at 80@85 cts for prime to choice. Barley is without quotable change, 80@85 for spring and 90@95 for fall.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade is fairly active, as there is a continued good city and country demand, but in regard to prices, there are no changes to note.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16¾.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—Pure White Honey, 80; Havemyer & Elders, 80. Silver Drips, 70; Loverings, 68; other grades, 65@55.

SUGARS—Fancy New Orleans, 12¾; prime, 12; good, 11; fully fair, 10¾; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¼@12¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 35; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 80@90c. Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾c; prime, 8c; good, 7¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 25c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¼@12 cents. Prunes, 11@c. Valencia Raisins, 16c. Layer Raisins, $3 per box.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $10@15 perton, according to quality.

HOG PRODUCTS—Mess Pork, $19@20.

HOMINY—Common, $3 00@3 50 per bbl; Pearl, $5.25.

HIDES—Sales at 3@3¾ cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@ 11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; Green salted, hip bulls, 6c; do calf, 10@13. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Is dull particularly middlings, but there is no change in prices, and the receipts are in excess of the demand.

ONIONS—Scarce and sell readily at $4@4.50 per bbl.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.07@1.08; No 2, 90; Pure Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 10¾ cents; Sugar Cured Hams, 13½; Head Sides, 13; Clear Sides, 14; Breakfast Bacon, 16; plain Sugar Cured Hams, 16@17. Lard, 12@12¾ in tcs, and 13@13¾ in kegs.

POTATOES—Are coming in more freely, and while the market is better supplied prices are unchanged, at $1.30@1.35 per bushel, for good to prime Peach Blows.

PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80@1.85 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is more active but without quotable change; we can report 50 bags and 10 bgs at $6.75, and small lots at $7. Sales of Timothy—Seed at $3@3.50. Flaxseed, none offering; may be quoted at $2.10@2.12.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, 6@6½ cts.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 65@75c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales 1,000 Kentucky willows at 10 cts, an advance of ¼ cent.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 16, 1871.

The oil market was very quiet to-day, but the feeling seemed to be stronger, and crude was held at a still further advance. There was little or nothing done, however, nor is it likely that there will be while crude is so much higher relatively than refined. Refiners refuse to sell refined in view of the fact that they cannot buy crude against it and have a margin, and they have come to the conclusion that it is better to do business with no promise of any return.

CRUDE.

Spot Crude is quoted at 10¾ bid and 10¾ asked; seller January, 10¾; February, 10¾; lines, March to May, 11 cts; seller till July, 10¾@10¾; buyer same time, 10¾ bid 12 asked.

REFINED.

Steady but unchanged. January 23½; February, 23½; March, 24¼; April, 24¾; May, 25¾; June, 25¾; July, 25½; buyer until July 20.

OIL BARRELS.

Dull, but unchanged. City make, on spot, still quoted at $1 70.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Forsythe's Oil Works 582, account Duncan & Young; same 370, accounts Bates & G; Peerless Oil Works 222, account Duncan & Young; Brilliant Oil Works 148, account Lockhart, P & Co. Total..... 1,312 bbls.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Forsyth Bro., 38 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

[By P. & A. Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 16—11:56 A. M.—Crude petroleum 12c; refined, January, 23¾c. February, 23¾@24c; March 24@24¼c; April 24¾c; May 25@25¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16—5 P. M.—January 23¾c; February 23¾@24c; March 24¾@ 25¼c; April 24¾c; May 25¼c; crude 12c; Market very firm.

NEW YORK, January 16—12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and firm at Saturday's Prices: nothing doing.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Cotton opened firm but closed dull; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour active and unchanged; Superfine Western $5.60@5.95 common to good; Extra do $6.30@6.60; choice to good $6.65@6.80; White Western Extra $6.85@7.10; Extra Ohio $6.90@ 7.25; St. Louis $6.40@8.25. Rye flour firm at $4.60@ 5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky firm at 92@93c. Wheat firm; new spring $1.46@ 1.48; Red Amber 1.49@1.51; White State $1.56. Rye firm; Western $1.05@1.05. Barley quiet and unchanged; State 90c. Buy quiet at $1.05@ 1.08; Canada 1.08@1.10. Oats dull and unchanged; Western Ohio 50@52c. Hay 1.25 for shipping. Pork dull; old mess $20.50@21.00. Lard quiet; Steam 12½@12¾; Kettle 13@13¼. Whisky 92@93c. Coffee steady; Rio 13¾@16¾c. Sugar steady; Cuba 9¾@10c. Molasses dull and a shade lower; New Orleans 60@75c. Rice firm at 8@ 10¾. Petroleum firm; crude 13¾@13¾c; refined 24¼@25c. Provisions; mess pork $20.50@ 21.00; new mess 22c. prime mess 19@20; prime, mess $20.50@21.00; February and March $21.25@22.00. Beef active; mess 13@14½c; extra 15@16c. Hams 20@21½c. Prime mess and prime India 25@26c. Cut meats firmer; hams 13@13½c; shoulders 9@9½c; middles firmer; long 11½c; short 12c; Western long 10½c; short 11½c. Lard firm; prime steady at 13@13½c; kettle dried 13c; February 13c. Butter 15@ 23c for Western State 30@40c. Cheese 12@16c.

Later.—Flour active and advanced; $5.90@ 6.55. Shipping wheat firm; new spring $1.50; red amber $1.50@1.53. Rye oats unchanged. Corn steady, 86@87c; No 1 mixed afloat. Pork firm; March $22.50. Bacon lard unchanged. Eggs dull and declined; fresh 28@30c; limed 19@21c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Dry goods trade among jobbers continues inert and prices generally rule steady, but for specialities there is fair business doing among package buyers. We quote both A standard drills 13¼c; do bleached 14½c; do A blue 16c; Amoskeag bleached do 16c; sunfast do inch blue 16c; Pacific do brown denims are reduced to 11½c; do Blue Mill blue 11c; Workingman Denims 10c; Hayden's do Columbia 9½c; Conestoga do 9½c; Pochasag strips 19@20c; Lewiston A do 19c; Haymaker do 15½@12c; White Rock muslins 15c; Hamilton do 12½c; Lonsdale 13 inch 15c; do 12 inch 12½c; do Nonpariel 18c; do 5-40 sheetings 20c; do 9-4 do 26c; do 8-4 do 45c; do 10-3 do 52c; Hamilton do 9-4 do 30c; do 8-4 do 26c; Utica and Pequest colored and bleached do 12½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Beeves count 5,670 for the week, with 1,200 cars to-day at the Hundredth street; 2,134 at Weehawken and 42 at Communipaw, or 3,950 head. Market nearly all to-day; on Saturday and Monday, the best selling at 8c, fair to good 7½@7¾c, poor 6@6½c, averaging 12c. The market was very disastrous to cattlemen, and no change for the week; the quality was generally inferior; 75 cars 70c; 4 cars Ohio steers averaged 1½; 60 Kentucky 7¾ cwt sold; 100 Illinois 7¼ cwt; 100 Illinois, Sheep: 20,000 on Communipaw, 3,000 at Hundredth; dull to-day; market slow and prices a shade easier; most lots selling at 5@5¾c; poor bring 4½c

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to rise steadily at this point with eighteen feet in the channel last evening. Weather has again turned cold, wind northwest.

The tow boats V. F. Wilson and Stella left Cincinnati for this port yesterday.

It is not likely that any of the coal fleet will be ready to leave before to-morrow or next day.

The May Lowery departed for New Orleans about five o'clock a. m. yesterday, with all the freight she wanted. Com. Kountz being apprehensive that the weather might turn cold again, was anxious to get her off, and avoid trouble if possible.

The Glencoe, Capt. Stockdale's mammoth side-wheeler, in charge of Capt. Thos. Calhoun, is announced to depart for New Orleans this afternoon, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. Mr. John Q. Parr is in charge of the office.

The Granite State and Carrie Brooks are among the first boats due. The former has been laid up at Marietta, and the latter at or near Belleville.

The Messenger, from New Orleans, and Far West, from St. Louis, are due here about the last of this week or the first of next.

The Juniata, Capt. C. L. Brennan, is announced to depart for Cincinnati to-morrow. As is well-known, the Juniata is a regular Cincinnati and Pittsburgh packet.

The old mail line will, we presume, put their boats on the track between here and Brownsville and Geneva forthwith.

Capt. Marratta says that he will leave here with the Hope of Texas to-morrow.

Mr. John Flack, the well known steamboat agent, says that thirty years ago, he remembers having seen as high as twenty steamboats taking on freight at the Pittsburgh wharf at one time. Then there was a daily packet between each of the following points: Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, Wheeling, and Cincinnati. Transient boats to Louisville, Nashville, Wabash and Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers. Regular St. Louis packets, two or three leaving this port almost every week, there was a boat for New Orleans. Then there were no railroads west or south of this place, and everything went by river. Mr. Flack says that at that time he could secure sufficient freight to load two or three boats in a single day. That time has passed, never to return. Now Pittsburgh is in railroad communication, directly or indirectly, with all of the points above named, and the great proportion of the freight shipped at this place, goes by rail. Now, ordinarily, it requires a week to pick up a trip for a St. Louis boat, and it requires ten days or two weeks to secure a full trip for a New Orleans boat. Now we have no packets to Beaver, Wellsville, or Steubenville, and it is with great difficulty that a single boat can make a living between here and Wheeling. True, we have two Cincinnati packets, but they secure the most of their business at way points; ordinarily they get but little at either end. We also have two Muskingum river packets, and they seem to have more to do than any other packets that come to this port, and it is because the railroad competition is not so strong.

The Wild Duck arrived at St. Louis on Saturday, and will leave, it is expected, to-morrow, for Pittsburgh.

Capt. D. M. Bragg of the H. C. Yeager, writes to Com. Kountz, from Vicksburg, under date of Jan. 10, as follows: "We are making good time considering everything. We have to burn green wood, and it is very hard to get that. We have to carry it a long distance and are forced somewhat by waiting on wagons to haul it. I have coal enough to last us to Cairo. She has beat the Carrie's time so far. She is going to be fast when we can get good fuel. We have on board 1,050 tons freight, with a heavy shipment for Pittsburgh. I hope everything will be satisfactory.

—A late New Orleans paper says: 'We learned yesterday that in a day or two the price of coal would and would be increased about 20 per cent above present rates. As we say in German, "How is that for high?" In consequence of the scarcity of fuel, the Governor Allen has retired for the present.

—The towboat Tiber, wrecked by the ice on the St. Louis harbor, was built at Pittsburgh, March, 1862, and carried only 100 tons. She was built for J. H. Archer, but was last the property of John Robson, of Winona, Minnesota, who has been heard to say he never insures his boats or barges.

—Captain L. Rauisch, of Paducah, and Robert Culley have opened a shipyard at Edgefield, opposite Nashville. They will soon commence building a new boat for the Newsboy, and are about contracting with Captain Gracey, of Clarksville, for two new barges.

—The tow boat Shark, reported aground on Liberty Bar, has sunk, owing to the washing of the sand from under her. She belonged to the Barge Company, and was valued at $46,000. Insured in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati offices for $24,000.

—The Petrolia recently purchased and put into the Black and upper White river trade, recently struck a snag in Black River, and has proved a total loss. The Fort Smith will probably take the place of the lost steamer.

—The Oregon Steam Navigation Company's new steamer Dixie Thompson was launched at Portland on the 23d. She is one of the largest and fleet river boats plying from Portland, and will run between Portland and Astoria.

—The Importer went out of Arkansas last Monday on her way in Bluff Dyer, with 2,300 bales of cotton. The Hamilton passed down the same day with over 400 bales.

—The Batesville has not sunk. She came out of Black river a day or two since, and reshipped several hundred bales of cotton at Jacksonport.

—The Belle Moore arrived at New Albany on Friday from Rockport where she was laid up during the ice embargo.

—Wheeling insurance companies have lost $30,000 by the recent steamboat and other conflagrations.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR.....Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN. Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT. Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
de7:161 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, MONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, at 9 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKET.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to
JAMES COLLINS, of
de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG and NEW ORLEANS.

TUESDAY, January 17th.

The new sidewheel Passenger steamer

GLENCOE,

THOS. S. CALHOUN.....Commander.
JOHN Q. A. PARR.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
de21 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO. offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the Five Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on the entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Twenty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN and THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times have maturity, be receivable at PAR EVER-LASTING PREMIUM for 6-20's in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Pamphlets, with full information, and maps, etc., may be had of us or our Agents, who will also furnish the last Financial Report of the Company.

Subscriptions will be received by the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this Loan.

For sale by the following Agents:

"After thirty years' intimate relation we have accepted an Agency for the sale of these popularly approved Bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally."

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.
MARY. CAUGHEY & CO.
MANUFACTURERS' BANK.
WESTERN SAVINGS BANK.
S. McCLEAN & CO., Bankers.
GEO. H. GHRIST'S, No. 64 Fourth Ave.
ja7:28-mwf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1871.

We have this day formed a Copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products, Warehouse, Delaware River, Philadelphia.

A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD P. LEECH, Pittsburgh.
ja16:10 I. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.

BOOK AGENTS MAKE $80 to $200 per month, by selling

Great Fortunes

And How They Were Made. By J. D. McCabe, Jr. New, fresh and original. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound. Highest terms to agents. Quarter made $40,000,000; how a poor, half-clad sailor became a great banker; a butcher's apprentice the wealthiest man in Europe; the well-known mechanic a millionaire, with many more such examples, how accomplished, and by what means they met with success when properly exerted; how money can be made who are now without employment. Send for Circular, etc., and notice extra terms. Address GEO. MAULEAN, Publisher, New York and Boston, or E. HANNAFORD & CO., Cincinnati and Chicago.

THE "BOARDING HOUSE FOR WORKING WOMEN," No. 25 Union avenue, Allegheny, is now open for the reception of boarders, at the rate of $3 per week. Application for admission will present their references to either of the following managers:

MRS. CLAPP, 18 Union avenue, Allegheny.
MISS R. CESTRICK, 33 Anderson st. Alley 7.
MRS. THOS. M'FADDEN, JR., 96 Federal st., Allegheny.

de25

LEGAL NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters testamentary upon the estate of JAMES S. CRAFT, dec'd, late of the City of Pittsburgh, have been duly granted to the undersigned by the Register of Allegheny county, and persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated to

CAROLINE BLOOMER, Executor,
no20:140w No. 135 Penn street.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 16—28 bbls flour, Hamilton & Smith; 1 car oats, Bingham, Cassell & Co; 9 bales tow, Hammer & Son; 5 bbls flour, F G Crawghead; 4 bbls peaches, 4 bbls eggs, M W Rankin & Bro; 2 cars corn, W H Graff; 182 bgs oats, Robb & Herron; 6 bgs tim seed, Aiken Kirkpatrick & Co; 9 bbls eggs, Wm Graff & Co; 41 bbls d peaches, 14 bgs p nuts, P Duff & Son; 16 sks d apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 25 sks barley, Fred Suleid; 64 sks potatoes, Henry & Hood; 10 tons pig iron, Nimick & Co; 11 grind stones, Hubbard, Bro & Co; 1 car oats, J W Bumgardner; 60 bbls molasses, Harper & Co; 48 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 200 do flour, Dan Wallace; 20 tcs lard, Rees Owens; 6 bbls meat, Jas H Parker; 1 car corn, Sumner Hood; 4 bales cotton, I Dickey & Co; 4 bbls eggs, 30 do onions, Henry Rea, Jr; 10 do do, 5 quarters, Bruggeman & O'Brien; 20 bales cotton, Kennedy, C & Co; 11 do do, Eagle Cotton Mills; 6 do do, Holmes, Bell & Co; 1 show case, 11 bx candles, Anderson & Wilson; 4 bbls coffee, 14½; "B," 14¾; Extra C, 14; C, yellow, 13¾@13¾.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 35; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1. Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 90cts; fair, 80@90c. Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

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PEANUTS—Sales of new crop at 6@8.

RAGS—Quoted

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The ice is about all out of our rivers.

The Oyster season is at its greatest height.

See advertisement of Book-keeper Wanted.

Fine coal boat stage. Our coal dealers are jubilant.

Eight cases before Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

The Allegheny River is on a high—23 feet and rising.

Not enough tugs at our port to move all the coal ready for shipment this year.

Judge McCandless and the other officials who were attending U. S. Court at Erie, are at home again.

Remember—The GAZETTE is delivered at your door for fifteen cents per week, payable to the carrier.

The Finance Committee held a meeting yesterday afternoon but did not make public the result of their deliberations.

Herman Canda was fined $20 and costs by Mayor Callow yesterday, for obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Eggs are unjustly high in our market, especially considering the number of rotten ones usually found in a dozen purchased.

A Drunken fellow fell through one of the large glass windows at Youngson's saloon, last night. He paid the damage, and was dismissed.

John Bowers, employed at Smith's pipe foundry, Twelfth ward, had his foot crushed Saturday afternoon by the falling of a heavy iron casting.

Alexander Park, who was injured at Dilworth's saw mill, in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, is recovering, and is now thought to be out of danger.

Eight barges of coal, moored ten miles below Wheeling, were swept off by the ice on Saturday. They are the property of William H. Brown, of this city.

Hollie Shoemaker, about fifteen years old, arrested on Saturday night for disorderly conduct, will be sent to the House of Refuge this morning by Mayor Callow.

A son of Mr. Robert Long, of Scott township, was thrown from a horse Saturday afternoon and had his skull fractured. He was about nine years of age. His recovery is doubtful.

John Douglas, whose leg was so terribly lacerated a few days ago at Ritchey & Finkbine's saw mill, is getting along finely, and it is now thought by his physician that his leg can be saved.

Six boxes of cigars were stolen Sunday night from McClure's grocery store on Liberty street by some thief who pried open a rear window and reached his hand in for the property.

Wm. Cloney yesterday made an information before Alderman Taylor, charging C. Irwin with the larceny of a pair of boots of the value of four dollars. A warrant was granted for the arrest of the accused.

Personal.—Our esteemed friend Dr. F. W. Hanna, has recovered from a severe and severe attack of typhoid fever, and we are pleased to state that he can again be found at his office, No. 91 Leacock street, Allegheny.

Mrs. W. Sloanson, who left her husband at Cincinnati and fled to whose arrest $5,000 was offered to our detectives, has been apprehended in New York. A telegram to that effect was received yesterday at the Mayors office.

Lecture on Personalism, by the Rev. T. H. Hanna, Tuesday evening, January 17, 1871, in U. P. Church, Eighth street, Pittsburgh. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. Lecture to commence at quarter to eight o'clock.

Gottlieb Ehrr appeared before Esquire Heisel, of East Birmingham, yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny against John Hartman. He alleges that the latter stole a mortar from him to the value of $15. Warrant issued.

Boat Sunk.—The dismantled steamboat Echo, lately engaged in the Allegheny river trade, was sunk at the foot of Fourth street, yesterday, by floating ice. It is submerged to the boiler deck, and it is feared that her upper deck will be carried off.

Letters held for postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice, January 16th:
Wm. Berkimire, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 2 cents.
Miss Belita Banks, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 cts.
Mrs. Thos. Sandland, Phila., Pa., 3 cents.

Large Dividends.—From the statement of the Cash Insurance Company, advertised in this paper, it will be seen that two ten per cent. dividends of profits in 1870 have been paid, it also appears that the Company has been carefully conducted and has another prosperous year.

The New Opera House is rapidly approaching completion and is now undergoing the finishing touches. The chairs have already been placed in position. We learn that the renowned Fetcher has been engaged as the bright particular star to shine on the opening occasion.

Ella Berry, a young girl aged fifteen years, went before Mayor Callow Saturday, and asked to be sent to the House of Refuge, alleging that her father, who lives at Duquesne, treated her so badly that she could not live with him, and that she had no other place to go to. Her request will be complied with to-day.

Justice Barker of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, on the complaint of Elizabeth Martin, sent James Martin, husband of the said Elizabeth, to jail to await trial on the charge of kicking and otherwise abusing her.

The Justice also sent James Bowman, of Mansfield, to the same institution for drunkenness.

Bow Broken.—We have received from the well-known music publishing house of Ditson and Knake, No. 12 Sixth street, two pieces of sprightly music for the piano, fresh from their press, entitled "Village Belles," written by Sarah H. Killkelly, and "Heathen Belle," by Philip P. Keil. Both are the compositions for no very far advanced scholars.

Much opposition is manifested in the streets and business circles, against the entire abolishment of the Allegheny Market House, and as the people desire a park, they would sooner see parks of guns surrounded by noisy worthless boys on the Diamond as they are now are, than groves of trees, pebbled walks, and grassy lawns. Business before pleasure, you know.

Burglary on Fifth Avenue.—Some burglars entered the shoe store of Samuel Shahi, at No. 61 Fifth avenue, on Saturday night, and carried off a small amount of change from the till. They effected an entrance through the back window, and were evidently frightened off, as they left their tools scattered over the floor in such a manner as to indicate that their exit had been made hastily.

Officer Hooten arrested John Schroatt and brought him before Burgess Salisbury yesterday afternoon, charged with being a fighting cock at the "Seven Swopes" saloon on Carson street, Birmingham, on Saturday night. He also made an information against Robert Watt and John Diebold for the same offence. Schroatt was held for a hearing and warrants were granted for the arrest of Watt and Diebold.

Election.—Last evening a regular meeting of the Bakewell Literary Society of Allegheny City was held, at which the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term: President, Thomas Kerr; Vice Presidents, Miss Carrie V. Smith, Miss Susie Bingham; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Osbourne; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas M. Blair; Treasurer, Thomas S. Gordon; Critics, Miss Annie Fleeger, Miss S. Graham, R. H. Kerr; Musical Directress, Mrs. T. M. Blair.

Notice.—The Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny "Home for the Friendless" gratefully acknowledge the following donations:
From the Society for the Relief of Disabled Firemen per. Mr. W. Dlormly $500 00
Thanksgiving collection from Presbyterian Church, Shady Side..... 20 00
Thanksgiving collection from United Church of Sharpsburg..... 10 25
$530 25

Mrs. Dr. Trevor, Secretary.

Ice Pond Broken Loose.

On Sunday night about eleven o'clock the embankment of Messrs. Scott & Weir's new ice pond, on Boundary street, in the Twenty-second ward, gave way, and the water rushed through the ice house sweeping out thirty or forty loads of saw dust placed there for the purpose of filling in between the outer and inner walls, and so warping the front and rear ends of the building, which had not yet been finished, as will, it is feared, necessitate their being entirely rebuilt. The firm above named commenced the construction of their pond and building early last fall, but owing to the fact that the embankment was badly constructed, the water has leaked through ever since it was let on, and on Sunday night culminated in washing almost the entire embankment away. The loss will amount to about $1,000.

Drowned.

A man whose name we have been unable to learn was drowned while attempting to cross the Allegheny river near Parker's Landing, on Saturday last. During the recent cold weather ice formed on the river at that point to such a depth as to enable people to cross it freely, on foot and with teams. About noon on Saturday the ice broke and commenced moving down the river. Just before the break two men started to walk across the river to take the train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. They had gone but a short distance when the ice began to move. Thinking that they would be able to get across they kept on their way for a time. It soon became evident that they were in great danger, however, and they started back. By this time the ice was breaking up very rapidly, and they found great difficulty in making any progress. One of the men, by great exertion, succeeded in reaching the shore in safety, but the other, in leaping from one cake of ice to another, fell into the river and was drowned. His body had not been recovered at the latest accounts.

The Ohio Bridge Question.

A committee of the Coal Exchange arrived home from Washington on Sunday, where they had been to urge the interests of the coal trade in the matter of bridges over the Ohio river. The members of the committee who visited the capital were Messrs. Samuel Shaw, W. J. Bigley, Col. James R. Kerr and Henry S. Nagle. They were before the House Committee of Commerce on Thursday and Friday, and gentlemen say they were courteously received and kindly treated during their stay. Col. Kerr being a member of the Legislature will attend as will protect the coal and steamboat trade of the State. On yesterday, Monday, the committee appointed by the House to consider the question of the bridges were to be before the committee, and as I write this they the committee, and as I write this they the committee are in session. Any information with regard to the committee's movements can be had by Col. Kerr, the committee will visit Washington city.

NATIONAL REFORM.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting—Auxiliary Organization Formed—Constitution Adopted—Delegates Appointed to National Convention—Eloquent Addresses etc.

According to published call, a meeting of those interested in the National Reform movement, having for its object the acknowledgment of Almighty God in the Constitution of these United States was held last evening in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Eighth Street, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Pastor, at 7½ o'clock. On motion of Dr. Hamilton, Isaiah Dickey, Esq. was called to the chair. Rev. S. B. Reed opened the meeting with prayer. On motion Rev. Mr. Wilson was elected Secretary and proceeded to read the call as published for the National Convention to meet in Philadelphia, Wednesday the 18th, of January and also the call for the present meeting in order to form an association auxiliary to the National Reform Association, and appoint delegates to attend that convention. It was moved by Dr. Sloan and carried, that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution for the organization, and nominate delegates for the coming National Convention. Drs. Sloan and Hodge and Revs. Messrs. Reed and Johnson were appointed said committee, and immediately retired.

Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot was the first speaker. His speech was eloquent and to the point, and listened to by the large audience with rapt attention. He said that he would abstain from the discussion of the movement entirely if it were not divorced altogether from political parties. He claimed that this was a Christian nation and he wished to see it brought with them and infused into its earliest being the religion of Christ, and although this great idea was ignored in the National Constitution, yet the Christian religion constituted the basis of the State Constitutions. This amendment is to restore the lost unity to our God the author of all government. An attempt has been made lately to overthrow our system of education, and it is time to speak out and let the infidels know that our great system of education is free to all, and the Christian religion the foundation of the glorious temple of liberty.

Rev. Mr. Wilson being called upon came forward and addressed the meeting. He said that he had the honor of being a Christian minister, and he felt it to be an honor and a privilege to be identified in the great movement. In this great work we should only seek to honor God. He claimed that the friends of the movement were the only true patriots, and concluded by wishing it a hearty God speed.

Dr. J. R. W. Sloane, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported a constitution for the Auxiliary Reform Association. The preamble, at some length, set forth the necessity for a recognition of God's authority in the constitution.

Article I gives the name as the National Reform Society of Pittsburgh, auxiliary to the National Reform Association.

Art. 2, its object is to attain such an amendment to the constitution as shall suitably recognize Almighty God in the source of power, the Lord Jesus Christ as the ruler among nations, and the revealed Will of God as of supreme authority in civil affairs.

Art. 3, persons subscribing the constitution and paying a sum of not less than one dollar annually, shall be entitled to membership.

Art. 4. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, and these, with ten other persons, shall constitute the executive committee, five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 5, delegates were then to be named, viz: petitioning Congress and contributing money for the diffusion of light, and such other legitimate means as shall secure the favorable action of Congress.

The Committee reported the following nominations for officers: President, Rev. John M. Brunot. Vice Presidents, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Rev. S. B. Reed, Isaiah Dickey, Esq., Rev. Wm. Reynolds, Rev. Thos. Sproull, Rev. Samuel Collins, Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D., Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, and Rev. Thos. Sproull, D. D. Secretary, Rev. T. H. Beard.

The following named persons were nominated as delegates to attend the National Convention to meet at Philadelphia, Wednesday the 18th inst. Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Rev. J. R. Fulton, L. A. Sterrett, Esq., Rev. D. H. Wilson, Hon. George Cox, D. Chestnut, Esq., Mr. D. Eawer, Mr. McNaugher, Dr. J. R. W. Sloane, John A. McKee, David Dodson, and Maj. Wm. Wilson.

On motion the Secretary was empowered to enlarge the list of delegates and give credentials.

A committee of four waited on the house for signatures to the constitution and contributions to the funds of the society, and reported over one hundred names as members, and a proportionate amount of funds.

In the meantime J. R. W. Sloane was called on and addressed the meeting, stating that they did not come together in the capacity of politicians, but as Christian men, members of our churches, but as Christian patriots, friends of our country, desiring that she may be preserved from the judgments of God, and perpetuating her till the end of time. Religion does not need the movement, but it is essential to the welfare of the State. The State requires the spiritual power there is in the religion of Jesus Christ for its preservation.

This movement is not for the benefit of the Church but of the State. It is the Scripture doctrine that the powers that be are ordained of God, and Blackstone has long ago said that no law is binding that contravenes any law that God has given. This is not only the Scripture view of government, but it is the opinion of all the great statesmen on this subject. All great men believe that government is a divine institution.

The corruption of our legislative bodies, and this could only be thoroughly remedied by making the constitution right. The voter must strike your water wheel from above.

Dr. Sproel being called upon, said it was too late to make a speech, but he professed his fullest belief in the doctrine, and gave it his heartiest concurrence. The meeting then at near ten o'clock adjourned.

OUR STEAMERS.

Reports of the Local Inspectors—The Operations During the Year—Number of Boats Examined &c.

Yesterday morning the quarterly and annual reports of the Local Inspectors of this city were presented in the United States District Court. In receiving them Judge McCandless paid a compliment to the Inspectors Messrs. Samuel Walker and George H. Atkinson, by characterizing the reports as the most satisfactory ever presented to him. The text of the reports is as follows:

We have the honor to submit herewith the following report of the proceedings connected with this office during the quarter and also during the year ending December 31st, 1870.

DURING THE QUARTER

we have inspected fifty-three steamers of all classes, having an aggregate measurement of seventeen thousand and fifty-four tons, and eight tons.

We have issued licenses to seventy-four pilots and to seventy-seven engineers.

DURING THE YEAR

Ending December 31, 1870, we have inspected one hundred and thirty-seven steamers; of these thirty-two were new boats, ninety-three towing boats, and eight ferry, and one United States survey steamer. Of the above thirty-two new, having been built and registered since our annual report, the remaining one hundred and eight were registered at various dates previous.

NEW STEAMER.

There are four other new steamers at the wharf awaiting the opening of the rivers not yet inspected. There are also a number of steamboats on the stocks at the different boat yards in this vicinity.

One small tug boat, built entirely of iron, was launched from the docks on the wharf of this city in November last, and is now ready to leave as soon as weather and water permits. Others of the same kind are in course of construction.

LICENSES.

We have issued licenses to 251 pilots and 261 engineers, have suspended the licenses of one pilot and suspended the licenses of four others. The licenses of two engineers have been suspended, and have refused licenses as first and second engineers to eleven applicants for these positions.

ACCIDENTS AND COLLISIONS.

The steamer O. H. Ormsby was sunk while lying at her landing in the Monongahela river. She has since been raised and repaired. The steamer Greenback was sunk while lying at the Point, but has been since raised and repaired. The loss in both cases was small. On the 6th of April last the steamer Oil City collided with one of the piers of the bridge at Emlenton, on the Allegheny river, and was sunk. She proved a total loss. The loss, as estimated, was about $15,000.

CONDEMNED.

Ninety-one defective sheets of boilers were condemned and replaced by new ones, and fifteen others were repaired. Six boilers were condemned; seven steam pipes were found defective and repaired; thirteen were found defective and fully repaired; nine boiler heads were repaired and tested; two "mud drums" were condemned and replaced by new ones, and repairs made on three others; one steam dome was condemned and a new one put in its stead.

Accompanying the report is a tabular statement showing the number of steamers inspected during each quarter of the year, the class and tonnage. We give the following recapitulation of the statement:

No.	Class	Tonnage.
53	Passenger steamers	14,572 93
93	Towing boats	22,525 7
8	Ferry boats	862 92
2	Freight boats	187 99
1	U. S. Survey steamer	63 14
157		37,881 95

During the year 251 pilots and 261 engineers were licensed, making a total of 512 licenses issued.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending January 15th, 1871, as furnished by J. Guy McCandless, M. D.: Accident by burning, 1; bronchitis, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; consumption, 3; convulsions, 8; chloroform, 1; disease of the lungs, 1; dropsy of the brain, 1; eclampsia, 1; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 1; catarrhal fever, 1; hemorrhage of the lungs, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; inflammation of the throat (cynanche), 2; inflammation of lungs, 3; intemperance, 1; nervous exhaustion, 1; old age, 1, paralysis, 3; premature birth, 1; suffocation, 1; scrofula, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 5.

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 16; from 1 to 2, 3; 2 to 5, 4; 5 to 10, 6; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 80, 4. Males, 23; females, 17. White, 35; colored, 5. Total 40.

Amusements.

Opera House.—A very fair house greeted Mr. Mayo last night. The play, "Under the Gaslight," was well cast and well played. It will be repeated to-night.

Trimble's Varieties.—The new stars made their bow to a crowded house last night. The Levantine Brothers are of the best in their line, and made a decided hit.

Academy of Music.—The Pilgrim, a series of paintings by the best artists, illustrating the Pilgrim's Progress, will open at this house on Thursday evening next. It has had the unanimous approval of both the clergy and press wherever exhibited.

Orphans' Fair—In basement of Cathedral. Drop in and spend a pleasant evening.

The Mechanics Base Company.

Last night a meeting of this organization was held at their hall in Birmingham to take into consideration the difficulty between the company and Council in reference to a little bill of $900 which the borough Fathers refused to pay. There was considerable discussion, and the debate was becoming lively when a member entered with a proposition which formed the basis of a compromise. In effect it was a slight handling of both sides, the company recovering their claim somewhat and Council agreeing to pay the refused bill. There was a talk of disbanding but this was overcome by the eloquence can cast around such prosaic things as money.

A Valuable Introduction—A Lightning Way of Catching Burglars.

A Pennsylvanian has invented an electric machine, so constructed that it cannot be overcome without giving an alarm. It is said that a bank office or any building protected by this "invisible watchman" cannot be entered, the door or window opened, or the floor walked on, when the "watchman" is set without sounding an alarm bell at the bedside of the proprietor and police station, or any point desired, though it be miles distant from the bank office or store protected. But it does not give an alarm at the bank or store protected, and the intruder does not know when he gives the alarm, nor whether he has given it or not, until notified by the police presenting him with a pair of handcuffs. Even the bank watch or clerk, no matter how privileged they may be with the bank or office or safe) cannot disturb the safe or enter the counting room after the "watchman" has been set without the knowledge of the proprietor at his dwelling, or wherever the alarm is placed.

Burglarious.

On Saturday night, about eight o'clock, officer Carr noticed several persons congregated about the door of Kenaedy's jewelry store on Wood street, near Sixth avenue. He ordered them away, and after they had left discovered a skeleton key in the door. He thinks their object was burglary.

At a late hour on Saturday night, the press room door of the Paper office, was pried open and an entrance effected by some unknown parties. It is thought that the intention was to burglarize the establishment of the Messrs. Gray, Postell & Bakewell.

Some time during Monday night, an entrance to Boucher's tea store in the Diamond, was effected through the rear window, but for some reason the thieves failed to carry off anything.

Surety and Assault.

Sarah Cooling made an information before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday, charging Teresa Nichols with disorderly conduct. The parties are residents of the borough of Allentown. Hearing had and case dismissed on payment of costs by the defendant.

Catharine Stoker, of the same place and before the same magistrate, also made an information against Teresa Nicholls for surety of the peace, she having, on the 6th inst., assaulted the minor daughter of the prosecutrix. Dismissed at the cost of the complainant.

The "Arcade Open at all Hours"—Hereafter the subscriber will keep open his popular "Arcade" saloon, No. 188 Smithfield street between Sixth and Seventh avenue, at all hours of day and night. The choicest wines and liquors always on hand. Give me a call.
ADAM WIGAND, proprietor.

Rustic and wire baskets, gold fish, aquariums, etc., at John R. & A. Murdoch's, Smithfield street, No. 113, opposite Postoffice. s

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

MONDAY, January 16.—Eliza McGraw vs. Henry M. Morris, an action under the Sheriff's Interpleader Act. Jury out.

Jane Morgan vs. David D. Davis, an action for slander.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

8. Shaffer vs. O'Brien.
10. Lentz vs. Kelley.
12. Mohr vs. Mohr.
13. Mohr vs. Landgraff.
17. Wilcox vs. Reed.
18. Williams vs. Porter, et al.
19. O. L. Murphy vs. Lawrence.
22. Herlehy & Johnson vs. Hatch.
23. Herlehy & Johnson vs. Hatch.
24. Herlehy & Johnson vs. Hatch.
27. Kennedy vs. Ernest.
31. Roe vs. Grier & Boyd.
32. Anderson & Sons vs. Crawford, et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

MONDAY, January 16.—William Rodgers was tried on a charge of having committed an assault and battery upon Mrs. Thomas, his sister-in-law. A verdict of guilty was rendered and Rodgers sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

D. B. Ferguson was next placed on trial on a charge of embezzlement. The particulars of this case are fresh in the minds of our readers. Mr. Ferguson, it is alleged, was entrusted by the tax collector of the Fifth ward, Mr. Joseph B. Zeigler, with $1,800 taxes collected. Ferguson, it was alleged, had received the money for safe keeping, and had used it.

It appeared, however, in the testimony that he had borrowed it, and that there was no specified time when it should be returned; that he had received it in various sums at different times; that defendant had told the prosecutor he was endeavoring to pay the money back, and that he would do so as soon as he could sell his house.

The Court charged the jury that the charge of embezzlement could not be sustained; that the matter could not come up in the Criminal Court properly, and that the manner in which the money had been secured made it a simple debt—there was no agreement which made it appear as a fraud.

The Jury, without retiring from the box returned a verdict of not guilty.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

MONDAY, January 16.—The McGinnis case still occupies Judge Stowe's branch of this Court.

In Judge Collier's branch the first case tried was that of E. & A. Jones vs. Powell & Wilson. Verdict for plaintiff of six cents and costs.

The next case taken up was that of Thomas Kilgallon vs. Dr. Samuel E. Huey. This was an action to recover ten thousand dollars damages for alleged malpractice. The defendant, who is a practicing physician, was called in to attend a son of dependent, who had his leg fractured between the ankle and knee by a quantity of "horseback" falling upon him. It is alleged that by malpractice the injured man's leg was left in a worse condition than in the hands of another physician, (Dr. Donnelly) who cut off the limb. It is alleged that, had defendant attended the case properly, young Kilgallon would not have been compelled to have the limb amputated. The defendant claims that Kilgallon's family did not attend to the administering to the defendant's care as defendant prescribed. The case is on trial. John H. Hampton, Esq., appears for defendant, and Messrs. Moore & Morcland, for defense.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY—OLD LIST.

86. Kernahan vs. Dithridge, et al.
108. Cook vs. Mills.
101. Martin vs. Gibson.
47. Lindsay vs. Toner et Exrs.

NEW LIST.

1. Conrad, Jr., vs. Hartman, et ux.
2. Fisher vs. Armstrong, Hutchinson & Co.
3. McCafferty vs. Ann Reed, Adm'x.
4. R. Munroe & Co., vs. Frazier & Beed.
5. Barnaby et al. vs. Powell, et al.
6. Gallagher vs. Baldwin Township.

CARNIVOROUS.

A Few Notes from the Meat Inspector's Report—What the People of Pittsburgh do in the Beef-Eating Line.

The carnivorous propensities of our people seem to be pretty well developed, and Pittsburgh, with another slight advance, may lay claim to a new title, as an addition to her iron cognomen. The "City of Beef Eaters" might not sound sonorously upon delicate tympanums, but the statistics seem to show that such a designation might not be very inappropriate. Dr. Kleber, the efficient Meat Inspector is not, among us, an officer with a sinecure, but one eminently necessary if satisfied to the health and comfort of our people's digestive powers. Meat Inspector Lindsay has just compiled a report which in full exhibits how average consumption of beef, mutton, &c., in the city for one week as 567 83 pounds. The average monthly sales have been 25,193.82; the average cost of the food is 15c per pound, making $284,852.18 expended for a month's feeding. One Knight of the Cleaver alone, in one week, sold 13,400 pounds; another 7,000, with a dozen of them various amounts ranging from 5,000 to 6,500 pounds.

The purchasers of course number all classes, for happily or not, we seem to have few vegetarians about here; these eccentric enthusiasts are too lean and cadaverous to be considered, and such like luscious articles of food, being somewhat at a discount, unless the figures falsify. A curious fact—whether this beef-eating has any connection or not with it we will not argue—is that, as a general rule, Pittsburgh is above the average in health. Our mortuary list is proportionately below the majority of other cities, and our beef-eating statistics as much above.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Man falls into a Tanners Vat and is almost Scalded to Death.

About five o'clock yesterday evening, a man named Vogel, who works at Koern's tannery on Spring Garden Avenue, Allegheny city, while engaged about the yard slipped and fell into a vat of scalding water. He was taken out, and as his clothes were being removed the skin peeled off his body from the shoulders down. He was taken to his home where his injuries were dressed by Dr. Koch, who thinks that he will recover from them.

Later.—It was rumored last night that he has since died, and that he leaves a wife and several children.

Coal in the Far West.

A correspondent of the *Trade of The West*, speaking of the coal and iron discoveries in our Western Territories, says:

East of the Utah Central Railroad, between Ogden and Salt Lake, important discoveries have been made of a coal that, in all respects, resembles the Lehigh of Pennsylvania. It is compact and shining and has great heating power. Prospecting is going on, and we expect to be able to report great results. The seam crosses the proposed Salt Lake and Denver Railroad. A firm bituminous coal is found at San Pete, considered superior to any west of the Missouri. Large anthracite coal fields are found in the Green River Valley. Eighty miles east of Salt Lake City coal is abundant, and three hundred miles north, at Spanish Fort, coal mines have been opened. Along the canons, in Eastern Utah, seams have been found fifteen feet thick. The great number of veins near the surface will further add to that article for years to come, without deep mining or the use of machinery. Iron ore is abundant in different parts of Utah Territory. Furnaces have recently been built at Salt Lake for smelting the ore. Utah will demand a large amount of machinery, railroad iron, castings, and general hardware, as her population is growing rapidly, and the territory is a good distributor for the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Next Lecture.

Wendell Phillips, golden toned and silver tongued as ever, just as much as ever Wendell Phillips and nobody else, orator, reformer, faultfinder, progressionist and above all personified eloquence; his like has not often been beheld in this curious world, nor have ears often heard such spoken strains, such liquid speech, such words of fire as vibrate and flow and glow from his lips. Were it not for this one man the art of oratory, burning, elegant and polished, could very nearly, with justice, be numbered among the lost arts, and nothing upon which he has kept such vast multitudes spell-bound. But this time it is not upon things of the past that we are to hear him. Let the dead past bury their dead—he will handle the *questions of the future*, he will discourse upon those issues, whose name he has borne upon his banner last Autumn when he took the field of politics and led his forlorn hope on to rout and defeat. Having failed in the one field he now carries his banners into another and a nobler field—where there can scarce be a champion stout enough to meet him successfully. Let every one, then, whether siding with or against him, to see how grand a light the glow of eloquence can cast around such prosaic things as money.

Coal in the Oil Regions.

The Titusville Herald says that the coal fields in the oil regions are attracting considerable attention, and that the Oil Creek Railroad Company are preparing to develop the coal interests along their line. The Herald says:

"Mr. Phillips to George W. Schmidt, et al., November 26, 1870; lots Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, in Block B in Wm. Phillips' plan, Penn township.

Wm. Phillips to Wm. J. Friday, et al., Nov. 26, 1870; lots Nos. 1 and 2, in Block J, Wm. Phillips' plan, Penn township.

Wm. Phillips to George W. Schmidt, Nov. 26, 1870; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Block E, in William Phillips' plan, Penn township.

Mrs. Kitty Roup to Alex. Demuster, Nov. 14, 1870; lot No. 3 in Roup's plan of Lot No. 2 in Reserve, Pittsburgh.

James T. Brady to L. A. C. Miles, Nov. 5, 1870; 16 feet 7½ inches by 100 feet on Federal street, Pittsburgh.

F. Freyermuth to John Horn, November 19, 1870; lots Nos. 18, 19, and 22, in plan of Frederick Freyermuth, Reserve township.

Louis Clemins to Michael Holyworth, April 1, 1869; 32 by 60 feet on Franklin street, borough of Birmingham, with buildings.

O. P. Sandusky to Lee, December 24, 1870; 40 by 132 feet in Fayette township, Allegheny.

John Meyer to John McCarthy, January 2, 1871; 20 by 60 feet on Forty-eighth street, Seventeenth street, Pittsburgh, with buildings.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1871.

George Brown to John Banz, Oct. 31, 1870; 12 acres of land in Penn tp., with buildings.

Conrad Golde to John Bennie, January 26, 1857; 24 acres and 2 perches of land in Penn tp., with buildings.

E. P. Jones et ux. to Jacob Hays, October 12, 1870; 25 acres and 17 perches of land in Reserve tp., with buildings.

Jacob Mills to R. L. Woods, Sr., et al., Jan. 4, 1871; 5 acres and 15 perches of land in borough of Elizabeth.

Jacob B. Street to Wm. Street, July 26th, 1870; 2 acres of land in Ohio township, with buildings.

Wm. Street to T. M. Sholes, January 7, 1871; 4 acres of land in Kilbuck tp.

T. M. Sholes to Conrad Beringer, Jan. 7, 1871; 4 acres of land in Kilbuck tp.

Fred W. Georgie to G. D. Simon, January 3, 1871; 87 acres of land in Ross tp., with buildings.

James Gilmore to George Hopkins, July 19, 1866; 75 acres of land in Elizabeth tp., with buildings.

M. B. Brown to Eliza D. Clark, September 15, 1866; lots Nos. 115 and 116 in M. B. Brown's plan of lots, village of Mansfield, with buildings.

Wm. Lyons to Stephen Bittner, November 25, 1856; 46 acres and 9 land in McCandless township.

John Sherer et ux to John J. Mitchell, Jan. 13, 1871; 20 ft. 6 in. x 54 ft. on 4th ave., Pitts., with buildings.

Renal Affections.

The frequency of Kidney affections, and the many complaints arising from disease of the Urinary Organs give occasion for much study and investigation of those difficulties. The old and the young, the high and the low, are all more or less subject to these troublesome affections; from the diabetes of infants to the gout and gravel of old age, the much exposed laborer at his toil, to the luxurious liver at his ease.

From the very nature of our peculiar system of practice we have had more than ordinary experience in the treatment of these affections than usually falls to the lot of any practitioner in the same time. And it is to these affections more than any other that an examination of the urine is required, in order to understand the case, and that he leaves a wife and several children.

Coal in the Oil Regions.

The Titusville Herald says that the coal fields in the oil regions are attracting considerable attention, and that the Oil Creek Railroad Company are preparing to develop the coal interests along their line. The Herald says:

"Mr. Phillips to George W. Schmidt, et al., November 26, 1870; lots Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, in Block B in Wm. Phillips' plan, Penn township.

Wm. Phillips to Wm. J. Friday, et al., Nov. 26, 1870; lots Nos. 1 and 2, in Block J, Wm. Phillips' plan, Penn township.

Wm. Phillips to George W. Schmidt, Nov. 26, 1870; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in Block E, in William Phillips' plan, Penn township.

Mrs. Kitty Roup to Alex. Demuster, Nov. 14, 1870; lot No. 3 in Roup's plan of Lot No. 2 in Reserve, Pittsburgh.

James T. Brady to L. A. C. Miles, Nov. 5, 1870; 16 feet 7½ inches by 100 feet on Federal street, Pittsburgh.

F. Freyermuth to John Horn, November 19, 1870; lots Nos. 18, 19, and 22, in plan of Frederick Freyermuth, Reserve township.

Louis Clemins to Michael Holyworth, April 1, 1869; 32 by 60 feet on Franklin street, borough of Birmingham, with buildings.

O. P. Sandusky to Lee, December 24, 1870; 40 by 132 feet in Fayette township, Allegheny.

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SAD ACCIDENT.

A Man falls into a Tanners Vat and is almost Scalded to Death.

About five o'clock yesterday evening, a man named Vogel, who works at Koern's tannery on Spring Garden Avenue, Allegheny city, while engaged about the yard slipped and fell into a vat of scalding water. He was taken out, and as his clothes were being removed the skin peeled off his body from the shoulders down. He was taken to his home where his injuries were dressed by Dr. Koch, who thinks that he will recover from them.

Later.—It was rumored last night that he has since died, and that he leaves a wife and several children.

Coal in the Far West.

A correspondent of the *Trade of The West*, speaking of the coal and iron discoveries in our Western Territories, says:

East of the Utah Central Railroad, between Ogden and Salt Lake, important discoveries have been made of a coal that, in all respects, resembles the Lehigh of Pennsylvania. It is compact and shining and has great heating power. Prospecting is going on, and we expect to be able to report great results. The seam crosses the proposed Salt Lake and Denver Railroad. A firm bituminous coal is found at San Pete, considered superior to any west of the Missouri. Large anthracite coal fields are found in the Green River Valley. Eighty miles east of Salt Lake City coal is abundant, and three hundred miles north, at Spanish Fort, coal mines have been opened. Along the canons, in Eastern Utah, seams have been found fifteen feet thick. The great number of veins near the surface will further add to that article for years to come, without deep mining or the use of machinery. Iron ore is abundant in different parts of Utah Territory. Furnaces have recently been built at Salt Lake for smelting the ore. Utah will demand a large amount of machinery, railroad iron, castings, and general hardware, as her population is growing rapidly, and the territory is a good distributor for the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Next Lecture.

Wendell Phillips, golden toned and silver tongued as ever, just as much as ever Wendell Phillips and nobody else, orator, reformer, faultfinder, progressionist and above all personified eloquence; his like has not often been beheld in this curious world, nor have ears often heard such spoken strains, such liquid speech, such words of fire as vibrate and flow and glow from his lips. Were it not for this one man the art of oratory, burning, elegant and polished, could very nearly, with justice, be numbered among the lost arts, and nothing upon which he has kept such vast multitudes spell-bound. But this time it is not upon things of the past that we are to hear him. Let the dead past bury their dead—he will handle the *questions of the future*, he will discourse upon those issues, whose name he has borne upon his banner last Autumn when he took the field of politics and led his forlorn hope on to rout and defeat. Having failed in the one field he now carries his banners into another and a nobler field—where there can scarce be a champion stout enough to meet him successfully. Let every one, then, whether siding with or against him, to see how grand a light the glow of eloquence can cast around such prosaic things as money.

A Valuable Introduction—A Lightning Way of Catching Burglars.

A Pennsylvanian has invented an electric machine, so constructed that it cannot be overcome without giving an alarm. It is said that a bank office or any building protected by this "invisible watchman" cannot be entered, the door or window opened, or the floor walked on, when the "watchman" is set without sounding an alarm bell at the bedside of the proprietor and police station, or any point desired, though it be miles distant from the bank office or store protected. But it does not give an alarm at the bank or store protected, and the